

難經

Nàn Jīng

**The Difficulties Classic
The Classic of/on Difficulties**

A Translation Workbook

Traditional/Complex Characters and Pīnyīn

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君子 Jūn-Zǐ Publications

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Introduction

The Nan Jing is one of four early classics including the Ben Cao, Nei Jing and Shang Han Lun.

Date: It was probably written between the 1st c.BCE and 1st c.CE, but its origin remains uncertain, with significantly earlier and later dates having been put forward.

Based on its contents it seems to reside between the Nei Jing, Shang Han Lun and the Jia-Yi Jing.

The oldest extant version is probably Li Chiung's edition from 1269. (PU p. 62)

Author: The author(s) is also unknown, though it has traditionally been attributed to Bian Que aka Qin Yue Ren. His dates are also a matter of question (the Shi Ji provides none), but Chinese tradition has assigned the dates 407–310 BCE.

Bian Que is mentioned in the Shi Ji of Si Ma Qian (~90 BCE) where it is reported that he was the first to diagnose by means of palpating the pulse and that no book better describes this art than the Nan Jing.

Bian Que was also reputed to have been the first physician to practice acupuncture.

Text: There are (~12,500 characters) organized into 81 chapters/passages, (paralleling the Su Wen and Ling Shu, as well as the DDJ)

Historically the text was known as the *Huang-di Ba-shi-yi nan jing*. (Yellow Emperor's 81 Difficulties Classic)

These have been grouped into a number of topically related sections, by later commentators.

13 according to Yang Xuan-cao (8th c.) CHANT uses this system

6 according to Wu Cheng (1247-1331) Paul Unschuld and Bob Flaws follow this system

I (1–22)

(1986) PU: Movement in the Vessels and Its Diagnostic Significance

(1999) BF: Pulse Examination

II (23–29)

PU: The Conduits and the Network Vessels

BF: Channels and Network Vessels

III (30–47)

PU: The Depots and the Palaces

BF: Anatomy and Physiology

IV (48–61)

PU: On Illnesses

BF: Disease Causes, Mechanisms & Diagnosis

V (62–68)

PU: Transportation Holes

BF: The 60 Transport Points

VI (69–81)

PU: Needling Patterns

BF: Supplementing and Draining with Needles

* Henry Lu has also translated the Nan Jing along with his Nei Jing translation. (see p.592–623)

He divides it into 2 sections without explanation or titles 1-47 and 48-81.

How To Use This Workbook

I used the CHANT version and their emendations. It differs from the version Unschuld used.

There are approximately 12,470 characters.

This number includes additions as well as the characters intended for deletion.

() means to delete [] means to insert

Missing Characters

Some characters were absent in CHANT. I consulted Unschuld, then located the characters elsewhere and pasted them in. These are all **highlighted**; with reference to Unschuld's text designated PU: with page # and line #. Several turned out to be the same character. Here is the list of 7 characters:

嘔	yè/wā	p.53 - 16.7	dry vomiting
衄	niù/nù	p.57 - 17.6	be defeated
裹	guǒ (8x)	p.63 - 18.20; p.87 - 25.3; p.92 - 28.2, 28.3; p.96 - 29.6; p.168 - 57.8; p.196 - 72.4 (p.128 - 42.9, this occurrence was not missing)	bind, wrap, wrapped; bundle, package
恆	héng	p.65 - 19.4 (2x)	enduring
霪	páng/pāng	p.91 - 27.6	downpour (of rain)
迴	jiǒng	p.93 - 28.5; p.129 - 42.14	remote, distant, far apart
槁	gǎo	p.171 - 58.11 (3x)	dry, dried, dry out

Sections

CHANT divides the text into 13 sub-sections:

I have provided a title page to mark the transitions, and provide a translation for their titles.

Punctuation

CHANT has provided punctuation marks, dividing the text into phrases and sentences.

I find these to be helpful to young translators, though they should not be considered absolute.

Unschuld does not punctuate the Chinese text, though he does indicate breaks, ostensibly by sentence, which he numbers in Chinese in parentheses.

I have numbered each sentence within each chapter within each section, using the following notation:

1.1 = first chapter, first sentence. The sections are noted in the header.

In addition, I have left several lines of space below each line for translating line by line, and hence sentence by sentence. I have also printed only on the right facing page leaving the left side blank as a worksheet and for notes.

Character Ambiguities

I have included the pinyin in order to facilitate the translation project and reduce the dictionary time to determining definitions and subsequently the translation of the passage.

However, many characters have more than one pronunciation. I have included many of these ambiguities so you will have to decide for yourself which meaning is intended. These alternative pronunciations are separated by a slash /. I have also eliminated many of them when I thought the option to be untenable and resulted in too much clutter. I have included all of them in a glossary in the appendix. I also provide definitions and clearly identify which ones I eliminated. You can use this as a dictionary when you encounter a slash. They are organized alphabetically by the first spelling listed.

第一

Dì-Yī
Section I

經脈診候

Jīng-Mài Zhěn-Hòu

Channels & Vessels, Examination & Diagnosis

**This section includes 24 chapters
(1–24)**

難經 *Nàn Jīng* – *The Difficulties Classic* – *Section I*

1 · 1

1st Difficulty

1.1

一難曰：

Yī nán yuē:

one difficult say/speak

The 1st Difficulty says/speaks of:

十二經皆有動脈，

shí-èr jīng jiē yǒu dòngmài ,

ten, two channel all have move vessel

The 12 channels all/each have a moving/pulsing vessel (an arterial pulsation)/a pulse.

獨取寸口，以決五藏六府死生吉凶之法，何謂也？

dú qǔ cùnkǒu , yǐ jué wǔ cáng/zàng liù fǔ sǐ-shēng jí-xiōng zhī fǎ , héwèi yě?

only take inch mouth/opening, use as decide five store/solid organs six hollow organs death life lucky ominous/foreboding of method, what call?

[Yet, now we] only take the radial (cunkou) pulse;

using this method(fa) [alone] to decide/determine the condition of the 5-zang and 6-fu,

[and from it prognose] death or life/survival/recovery, good fortune or misfortune.

What does this mean/imply?

1.2

然：寸口者，脈之大會，手太陰之脈動也。

Rán : cùnkǒu zhě , mài/mò zhī dàhuì , shǒu tàiyīn zhī màidòng yě.

Right: inch opening is like this, vessel's/pulse's big meet, hand greater yin's vessel movement.

Response: Cun-Kou may be explained like this:

The vessels' great meeting [place] is the vessel pulsation on the Hand/Arm Tai-yin. [i.e. Lu channel]

1.3

人一呼脈行三寸，一吸脈行三寸，呼吸定息，脈行六寸。

Rén yī hū mài/mò xíng sān cùn , yī xī mài/mò xíng sān cùn , hūxī dìngxī , mài/mò xíng liù cùn.

Person one exhale pulse travels 3 inches, one inhale pulse travels 3 inches, exhale-inhale fixed respiration, pulse travels 6 inches.

[When] a person/people exhale the/their pulse moves 3 cun/inches,

when a person inhales their pulse moves 3 cun.

A full respiration moves the vessel/pulse/[qi & blood] 6 cun.

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1.4

人一日一夜，凡一萬三千五百息，脈行五十度，周於身。

Rén yī rì yī yè , fán yīwàn sānqiān wǔbǎi xī , mài/mò xíng wǔshí dù/duó , zhōu yú shēn.

Person one day one night ordinary[ily] one 10,000 three thousand five hundred breaths, pulse travel five ten times, round in body.

**A person in one day and one night, ordinarily respire 13,500 times;
this moves the vessels 50x around the body. (50 orbits/cycles/circuits)**

(I am interpreting 度 as dù a measure word that ordinarily might be translated as a degree, but here just means 50 *times* around the body.
I would be inclined to eliminate the comma between du and zhou

1.5

漏水下百刻，榮衛行陽二十五度，行陰亦二十五度，為一周也，

Lòushuǐ xià bǎi kè , róng wèi xíng yáng èrshíwǔ dù , xíng yīn yì èrshíwǔ dù , wéi/wèi yī zhōu yě ,

Drip water down hundred marks, lush/honor defense travel yang two ten five times, travel yin two ten five times, make one round/circumference.

**[In the time it takes] water to drip down 100 marks/markings [of a clepsydra/water clock],
ying & wei (nourishing qi/blood & protective qi) move [through] the yang 25 times,
and move [through] the yin 25 times, making one complete circuit.**

故五十度復會於手太陰。

gù wǔshí dù fùhuì yú shǒu tàiyīn.

Cause/Therefore five ten times return meet at hand great yin.

Hence, [after] 50 circuits [everything] returns to meet at the Hand/Arm Tai-yin (Lung, radial pulse, cun-kou)

1.6

寸口者，五藏六府之所終始，故法取於寸口也。

Cùnkǒu zhě , wǔ cáng/zàng liù fǔ zhī suǒ zhōngshǐ , gù fǎ qǔ yú cùnkǒu yě.

Inch opening is like this, 5 viscera 6 bowels' place end begin, therefore method take at inch opening period!

**Cun-kou constitutes the place where the 5-zang and 6-fu end and/as well as begin,
and thus the method/standard is to select/choose/palpate cun-kou.**

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1 · 2

2nd Difficulty

2.1

二難曰：

Èr nán yuē:

Two difficult say

脈有尺寸，何謂也？

mài/mò yǒu chǐcun , héwèi yě?

vessel/pulse foot/cubit inch, what call/mean?

2.2

然：尺寸者，脈之大要會也。

Rán : chǐcun zhě , mài/mò zhī dàyào huì yě.

Right: foot/cubit inch is like this, vessel/pulse's big-want meet.

2.3

從關至尺是尺內，陰之所治也；

Cóng guān zhì chǐ shì chǐ nèi , yīn zhī suǒ zhì yě ;

From gateway to/until cubit is cubit inside, yin's place rule/govern;

從關至魚際是寸口內，陽之所治也。

cóng guān zhì yú jì shì cùn [kǒu] nèi , yáng zhī suǒ zhì yě.

From gateway to/until inch/thumb is inch inside, yang's place rule/govern.

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2.4

故分寸為尺，分尺為寸。

Gù fēncun wéi/wèi chǐ, fēn chǐ wéi/wèi cùn.

Cause/Therefore divide inch to make foot/cubit, divide foot to make inch

2.5

故陰得尺內一寸，陽得寸內九分，

Gù yīn děi/dé chǐ nèi yī cùn, yáng děi/dé cùn nèi jiǔ fēn,

Therefore yin get foot inside one inch, yang get inch inside 9 parts/tenths

尺寸終始一寸九分，故曰尺寸也。

chǐcun zhōngshǐ yī cùn jiǔ fēn, gù yuē chǐcun yě.

foot inch end begin one inch 9/10ths, therefore say foot/cubit-inch!

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1 · 3

3rd Difficulty

3.1

三難曰：

Sān nán yuē：

脈有大過，有不及，有陰陽相乘，

mài/mò yǒu dàguò, yǒu bùjí, yǒu yīnyáng xiāngchéng,

(gains the upper hand)

有覆有溢，有關有格，何謂也？

yǒu fù yǒu yì, yǒu guān yǒu gé, héwèi yě?

3.2

然：關之前者，陽之動也，脈當見九分而浮。

Rán: guān zhīqián zhě, yáng zhī dòng yě, mài/mò dāng/dàng/dǎng jiàn/xiàn jiǔ fēn ér fú.

3.3

過者，法曰大過；減者，法曰不及。

Guò zhě, fǎ yuē dàguò; jiǎn zhě, fǎ yuē bùjí.

excess is like this, law/method say/name big excess; subtract is like this, law/method say/name inferior

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3.4

遂上魚為溢，為外關內格，此陰乘之脈也。

Suì shàng yú wéi/wèi yì , wéi/wèi wài guān nèi gé , cǐ yīn chéng/shèng zhī mài/mò yě.

Synopsis: Yi=Overflow = exterior guan/closed & interior ge/obstructed see 3.7

3.5

關之後者，陰之動也，脈當見一寸而沉。

Guān zhī hòuzhě , yīn zhī dòng yě , mài/mò dāng/dàng/dǎng jiàn/xiàn yī cùn ér chén.

3.6

過者，法曰大過；減者，法曰不及。

Guò zhě , fǎ yuē dàguò ; jiǎn zhě , fǎ yuē bùjǐ.

3.7

遂入尺為覆，為內關外格，此陽乘之脈也。

Suì rù chǐ wéi/wèi fù , wéi/wèi nèi Guānwài gé , cǐ yáng chéng/shèng zhī mài/mò yě.

fulfill/satisfy cubit for/becomes overturn, makes inside shut/locked outside resist/obstructed

Synopsis: Fu=Overturn = interior guan/closed & exterior ge/obstructed see 3.4

3.8

故曰覆溢，是其真藏之脈，人不病而死也。

Gù yuē fù yì , shì qí zhēn cáng/zàng zhī mài/mò , rén bù bìng ér sǐ yě.

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1 • 4

4th Difficulty

4.1

四難曰：脈有陰陽之法，何謂也？
Sì nán yuē : mài/mò yǒu yīnyáng zhī fǎ , héwèi yě?

4.2

然：呼出心與肺，吸入腎與肝，
Rán : hūchū xīn yǔ/yù/yú fèi , xīrù shèn yǔ/yù/yú gān ,

呼吸之間脾（~~受穀味~~）也其脈在中。
hūxī zhījiān pí (~~shòu gǔ wèi~~) yě qí mài/mò zài zhōng/zhòng.

4.3

浮者陽也，沉者陰也，故曰陰陽也。
Fú zhě yáng yě , chén zhě yīn yě , gù yuē yīnyáng yě.

4.4

心肺俱浮，何以別之？
Xīn fèi jù fú , héyǐ bié/biè zhī?

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4.5

然：浮而大散者，心也；浮而短濇者，肺也。

Rán : fú ér dà/dài sàn/sǎn zhě , xīn yě ; fú ér duǎn sè zhě , fèi yě.

4.6

腎肝俱沉，何以別之？

Shèn gān jù chén , héyǐ bié/biè zhī?

4.7

然：牢而長者，肝也；按之濡，舉指來實者，腎也。

Rán : láo ér chángzhě , gān yě ; àn zhī rú , jǔ zhǐ lái shí zhě , shèn yě.

4.8

脾者中州，故其脈在中，是陰陽之法也。

Pí zhě zhōngzhōu , gù qí mài/mò zài zhōng/zhòng , shì yīnyáng zhī fǎ yě.

4.9

脈有一陰一陽，一陰二陽，一陰三陽，

Mài/Mò yǒu yī yīn yī yáng , yī yīn èr yáng , yī yīn sān yáng ,

有一陽一陰，一陽二陰，一陽三陰，

yǒu yī yáng yī yīn , yī yáng èryīn , yī yáng sān yīn ,

如此之言，寸口有六脈俱動耶？

rúcǐ zhī yán , cùnkǒu yǒu liù mài/mò jù dòng yé?

4.10

然：此言者，非有六脈俱動也，謂浮沉長短滑濇也。

Rán : cǐ yán zhě , fēi yǒu liù mài/mò jù dòng yě , wèi fú, chén, cháng/zhǎng, duǎn, huá, sè yě.

4.11

浮者陽也，滑者陽也，長者陽也；

Fú zhě yáng yě , huá zhě yáng yě , zhǎngzhě yáng yě ;

沉者陰也，短者陰也，濇者陰也。

chén zhě yīn yě , duǎn zhě yīn yě , sè zhě yīn yě.

4.12

所謂一陰一陽者，謂脈來沉而滑也；

Suǒwèi yī yīn yī yáng zhě , wèi mài/mò lái chén ér huá yě ;

一陰二陽者，謂脈來沉滑而長也；

yī yīn èr yáng zhě , wèi mài/mò lái chén huá ér cháng/zhǎng yě ;

一陰三陽者，謂脈來（沉）〔浮〕滑而長，時一沉也。

yī yīn sān yáng zhě , wèi mài/mò lái (chén) [fú] huá ér cháng/zhǎng , shí yī chén yě.

4.13

所（言）〔調〕一陽一陰者，謂脈來浮而濇也；

Suǒ (yán) [wèi] yī yáng yī yīn zhě, wèi mài/mò lái fú ér sè yě;

一陽二陰者，謂脈來長而沉濇也；

yī yáng èryīn zhě, wèi mài/mò lái cháng/zhǎng ér chén sè yě;

一陽三陰者，謂脈來沉濇而短，時一浮也。

yī yáng sān yīn zhě, wèi mài/mò lái chén sè ér duǎn, shí yī fú yě.

4.14

各以其經所在，名病逆順也。

Gè yǐ qí jīng suǒzài, míng bìng nì shùn yě.

5.1

五難曰：

脈有輕重，何謂也？

Wǔ nán yuē：

mài/mò yǒu qīngzhòng，héwèi yě?

5.2

然：初持脈，如三菽之重，與皮毛相得者，肺部也。

Rán：chū chí mài/mò，rú sān shū zhī zhòng/chóng，yǔ/yù/yú pí máo xiāng dé zhě，fèi bù yě.

5.3

如六菽之重，與血脈相得者，心部也。

Rú liù shū zhī zhòng/chóng，yǔ/yù/yú xuè mài xiāng dé zhě，xīn bù yě.

5.4

如九菽之重，與肌肉相得者，脾部也。

Rú jiǔ shū zhī zhòng/chóng，yǔ/yù/yú jī ròu xiāng dé zhě，pí bù yě.

5.5

如十二菽之重，與筋平者，肝部也。

Rú shí-èr shū zhī zhòng/chóng , yǔ/yù/yú jīn píng zhě , gān bù yě.

5.6

按之至骨，舉指來疾者，腎部也。

Àn zhīzhì gǔ , jǔ zhǐ lái jí zhě , shèn bù yě.

5.7

故曰輕重也。

Gù yuē qīngzhòng yě.

6.1

六難曰：

脈有陰盛陽虛，陽盛陰虛，何謂也？

Liù nán yuē：

mài/mò yǒu yīnshèng yángxū, yángshèng yīnxū, héwèi yě?

6.2

然：浮之損小，沉之實大，故曰陰盛陽虛。

Rán：fú zhī sǔn xiǎo, chén zhī shí dà/dài, gù yuē yīnshèng yángxū.

6.3

沉之損小，浮之實大，故曰陽盛陰虛，是陰陽虛實之意也。

Chén zhī sǔn xiǎo, fú zhī shí dà/dài, gù yuē yángshèng yīnxū, shì yīnyáng xū-shí zhī yì yě.

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1 • 7

7th Difficulty

7.1

七難曰： 經言少陽之至，乍小乍大，乍短乍長；

Qī nán yuē : jīng yán shàoyáng zhīzhì , zhà xiǎo zhà dà/dài , zhà duǎn zhà cháng/zhǎng ;

陽明之至，浮大而短；

yángmíng zhīzhì , fú dà/dài ér duǎn ;

太陽之至，洪大而長；

tàiyáng zhīzhì , hóng dà ér cháng/zhǎng ;

少陰之至，緊大而長；

shǎo/shào yīn zhīzhì , jǐn dà/dài ér cháng/zhǎng ;

太陰之至，緊細而長；

tàiyīn zhīzhì , jǐn xì ér cháng/zhǎng ;

厥陰之至，沉短而緊。

jué yīn zhīzhì , chén duǎn ér jǐn.

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7.2

此六者，是平脈邪？

Cǐ liù zhě , shì píngmài yé/xié?

將病脈邪？

jiāng/jiàng/qiāng bìngmài yé/xié?

7.3

然：皆王脈也。

Rán : jiē wáng mài/mò yě.

Each rules/governs the pulse [for a given period of time]

7.4

其氣以何月， 各王幾日？

Qí qì yǐ hé yuè , gè wáng jǐ/jī rì?

7.5

然：冬至之後，〔初〕得甲子少陽王，

Rán : Dōngzhì zhīhòu , [chū] děi/dé jiǎzǐ shàoyáng wáng ,

(each jia-zi cycle is 60 days or two months [times six divisions = 12 months], to complete the year) compare SW-74

復得甲子陽明王，復得甲子太陽王，

fù děi/dé jiǎzǐ yángmíng wáng , fù děi/dé jiǎzǐ tàiyáng wáng ,

復得甲子太陰王，復得甲子少陰王，復得甲子厥陰王。

fù děi/dé jiǎzǐ tàiyīn wáng , fù děi/dé jiǎzǐ shàoyīn wáng , fù děi/dé jiǎzǐ jué yīn wáng.

7.6

王各六十日，六六三百六十日，以成一歲。

Wáng gè liùshí rì , liù liù sānbǎi liùshí rì , yǐ chéng yī suì.

7.7

此三陽三陰之王時日大要也。

Cǐ sān yáng sān yīn zhī wáng shí rì dà yào yě.

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1 • 8

8th Difficulty

8.1

八難曰：寸口脈平而死者，何謂也？
Bā nán yuē : cùnkǒu mài/mò píng ér sǐzhě , héwèi yě?

8.2

然：諸十二經脈者，皆係於生氣之原。
Rán : zhū shí-èr jīngmài zhě , jiē xì yú shēngqì zhī yuán.

8.3

所謂生氣之原者，謂十二經之根本也，謂腎間動氣也。
Suǒwèi shēngqì zhī yuán zhě , wèi shí-èr jīng zhī gēnběn yě , wèi shèn jiān/jiàn dòngqì yě.

8.4

此五藏六府之本，十二經脈之根，呼吸之門，三焦之原。
Cǐ wǔ cáng/zàng liù fǔ zhī běn , shí-èr jīngmài zhī gēn , hūxī zhī mén , sānjiāo zhī yuán.

8.5

一名守邪之神。

Yī míng shǒu yé/xié zhī shén.

8.6

故氣者，人之根本也，根絕則莖葉枯矣。

Gù qì zhě , rén zhī gēnběn yě , gēnjué zé jīng yè kū yǐ.

8.7

寸口脈平而死者，生氣獨絕於內也。

Cùnkǒu mài/mò píng ér sǐzhě , shēngqì dú jué yú nèi yě.

9.1

九難曰：

何以別知藏府之病耶？

Jiǔ nán yuē：

héyǐ bié/biè zhī/zhì zàngfǔ zhī bìng yé?

9.2

然：數者府也，遲者藏也。

Rán：shù/shǔ/shuò zhě fǔ yě，chí/zhì zhě cáng/zàng yě.

9.3

數則為熱，遲則為寒。

Shù/Shǔ/Shuò zé wéi/wèi rè，chí/zhì zé wéi/wèi hán.

9.4

諸陽為熱，諸陰為寒。

Zhū yáng wéi/wèi rè，zhū yīn wéi/wèi hán.

9.5

故以別知藏府之病也。

Gù yǐ bié/biè zhī/zhì zàngfǔ zhī bìng yě.

10.1

十難曰：一脈為十變者，何謂也？

Shí nán yuē : yī mài/mò wéi/wèi shí biàn zhě , héwèi yě?

10.2

然：五邪剛柔相逢之意也。

Rán : wǔ yé/xié gāng róu xiāngféng zhī yì yě.

10.3

假令心脈急甚者，肝邪干心也；

Jiǎlǐng xīn mài/mò jí shèn zhě , gān yé/xié gàn/gān xīn yě ;

心脈微急者，膽邪干小腸也；

xīn mài/mò wēi jí zhě , dǎn yé/xié gàn/gān xiǎocháng yě ;

心脈大甚者，心邪自干心也；

xīn mài/mò dà/dài shèn zhě , xīn yé/xié zì gàn/gān xīn yě ;

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心脈微大者，小腸邪自干小腸也；

xīn mài/mò wēi dà/dài zhě , xiǎocháng yé/xié zì gàn/gān xiǎocháng yě ;

心脈緩甚者，脾邪干心也；

xīn mài/mò huǎn shèn zhě , pí yé/xié gàn/gān xīn yě ;

心脈微緩者，胃邪干小腸也；

xīn mài/mò wēi huǎn zhě , wèi yé/xié gàn/gān xiǎocháng yě ;

心脈微瀼者，肺邪干心也；

xīn mài/mò sè shèn zhě , fèi yé/xié gàn/gān xīn yě ;

心脈微瀼者，大腸邪干小腸也；

xīn mài/mò wēi sè zhě , dàcháng yé/xié gàn/gān xiǎocháng yě ;

心脈沉甚者，腎邪干心也；

xīn mài/mò chén shèn zhě , shèn yé/xié gàn/gān xīn yě ;

10.4

心脈微沉者，膀胱邪干小腸也。

xīn mài/mò wēi chén zhě , pángguāng yé/xié gàn/gān xiǎocháng yě.

10.5

五藏各有剛柔邪，故令一脈輒變為十也。

Wǔ cáng/zàng gè yǒu gāng róu yé/xié , gù lìng yī mài/mò zhé biànwéi shí yě.

11.1

十一難曰：

Shíyī nán yuē：

經言脈不滿五十動而一止，一藏無氣者，何藏也？

jīng yán mài/mò bù mǎn wǔshí dòng ér yī zhǐ , yī cáng/zàng wú qì zhě , hé cáng/zàng yě?

11.2

然：人吸者隨陰入，呼者因陽出。

Rán : rén xī zhě suí yīn rù , hū zhě yīn yáng chū.

11.3

今吸不能至腎，至肝而還，故知一藏無氣者，腎氣先盡也。

Jīn xī bù néng zhì shèn , zhì gān ér hái/huán , gùzhī yī cáng/zàng wú qì zhě , shèngqì xiān jìn yě.

12.1

十二難曰：

Shí-èr nán yuē：

經言五藏脈已絕於內，用鍼者反實其外；

jīng yán wǔ cáng/zàng mài/mò yǐ jué yú nèi , yòng zhēn zhě fǎn shí qíwài ；

五藏脈已絕於外，用鍼者反實其內。

wǔ cáng/zàng mài/mò yǐ jué yú wài , yòng zhēn zhě fǎn shí qínèi.

12.2

內外之絕，何以別之？

Nèiwài zhī jué , héyǐ bié/biè zhī?

12.3

然：五藏脈已絕於內者，腎肝氣已絕於內也，

Rán: wǔ cáng/zàng mài/mò yǐ jué yú nèi zhě , shèn gānqì yǐ jué yú nèi yě ,

而醫反補其心肺；

ér yī fǎn bǔ qí xīn-fèi ;

五藏脈已絕於外者，其心肺氣已絕於外也，

wǔ cáng/zàng mài/mò yǐ jué yú wài zhě , qí xīn-fèi qì yǐ jué yú wài yě ,

而醫反補其腎肝。

ér yī fǎn bǔ qí shèn gān.

12.4

陽絕補陰，陰絕補陽，是謂實實虛虛，損不足益有餘。

Yáng jué bǔyīn , yīn jué bǔ yáng , shìwèi shí shí xū xū , sǔn bùzú yì yǒuyú.

12.5

如此死者，醫殺之耳。

Rúcǐ sǐzhě , yī shā zhī ěr.

13.1

十三難曰：

Shísān nán yuē：

經言見其色而不得其脈，

jīng yán jiàn/xiàn qí sè/shǎi ér bùdé qí mài/mò，

反得相勝之脈者即死，

fǎn děi/dé xiāng/xiàng shèng zhī mài/mò zhě jí sǐ，

得相生之脈者，病即自己。

děi/dé xiāngshēng zhī mài/mò zhě，bìng jí zì yǐ.

13.2

色之與脈當參相應，為之奈何？

Sè/shǎi zhī yǔ/yù/yú mài/mò dāng/dàng/dǎng cēn/cān/shēn xiāngyìng，wèizhī nàihé?

13.3

然：五藏有五色，皆見於面，亦當與寸口，尺內相應。

Rán：wǔ zàng yǒu wǔsè，jiē jiànyú miàn，yì dāng/dàng/dǎng yǔ/yù/yú cùnkǒu, chǐ nèi xiāngyìng.

13.4

假令色青，其脈當弦而急；

Jiǎlǐng sè/shǎi qīng , qí mài/mò dāng/dàng/dǎng xián ér jí ;

色赤，其脈浮大而散；

sè/shǎi chì , qí mài/fú dà/dài ér sàn/sǎn ;

色黃，其脈中緩而大；

sè/shǎi huáng , qí mài/mò zhōng/zhòng huǎn ér dà/dài ;

色白，其脈浮濇而短；

sè/shǎi bái , qí mài/fú sè ér duǎn ;

色黑，其脈沉濡而滑。

sè/shǎi hēi , qí mài/mò chén rú ér huá.

13.5

此所謂五色之與脈，當參相應也。

Cǐ suǒwèi wǔsè zhī yǔ/yù/yú mài/mò , dāng/dàng/dǎng cēn/cān/shēn xiāngyìng yě.

13.6

脈數，尺之皮膚亦數；

Mài/Mò shù/shǔ/shuò , chǐ zhī pí fū yì shù/shǔ/shuò ;

脈急，尺之皮膚亦急；

mài/mò jí , chǐ zhī pí fū yì jí ;

脈緩，尺之皮膚亦緩；

mài/mò huǎn , chǐ zhī pí fū yì huǎn ;

脈澹，尺之皮膚亦澹；

mài/mò sè , chǐ zhī pí fū yì sè ;

脈滑，尺之皮膚亦滑。

mài/mò huá , chǐ zhī pí fū yì huá.

13.7

五藏各有聲，色，臭，味，當與寸口，

Wǔ cáng/zàng gè yǒushēng, sè/shǎi, chòu/xiù, wèi , dāng/dàng/dǎng yǔ/yù/yú cùnkǒu,

尺內相應，其不相應者病也。

chǐ nèi xiāngyìng , qí bù xiāngyìng zhě bìng yě.

13.8

假令色青，其脈浮濇而短，若大而緩為相勝；

Jiǎlǐng sè/shǎi qīng , qí mài fú sè ér duǎn , ruò dà/dài ér huǎn wéi/wèi xiāng/xiàng shèng ;

浮大而散，若小而滑為相生也。

fú dà/dài ér sǎn/sǎn , ruò xiǎo ér huá wéi/wèi xiāngshēng yě.

13.9

經言知一為下工，知二為中工，知三為上工。

Jīng yán zhī/zhì yī wéi/wèi xiàgōng , zhī/zhì èrwèi zhōnggōng , zhī/zhì sān wéi/wèi shànggōng.

13.10

上工者十全九，中工者十全八，下工者十全六，此之謂也。

Shànggōng zhě shíquán jiǔ , zhōnggōng zhě shíquán bā , xiàgōng zhě shíquán liù , cǐ zhī wèi yě.

14.1

十四難曰：脈有損至，何謂也？
Shísì nán yuē：mài/mò yǒusǔn zhì，héwèi yě?

14.2

然：至之脈，一呼再至曰平，三至曰離經，
Rán：zhì zhī mài/mò，yī hū zài zhì yuē píng，sān zhì yuē líjīng，

四至曰奪精，五至曰死，六至曰命絕，此至之脈也。
sìzhì yuē duó jīng，wǔ zhì yuē sǐ，liù zhì yuē mìng jué，cǐ zhì zhī mài/mò yě.

14.3

何謂損？
Héwèi sǔn?

14.4

一呼一至曰離經，二呼一至曰奪精，三呼一至曰死，四呼一至曰命絕。
yī hū yīzhì yuē líjīng，èr hū yīzhì yuē duó jīng，sān hū yīzhì yuē sǐ，sìhū yīzhì yuē mìng jué.

14.5

此謂損之脈也。

Cǐ wèi sǔn zhī mài/mò yě.

14.6

至脈從下上，損脈從上下也。

Zhì mài/mò cóng xià shàng , sǔn mài/mò cóng shàng-xià yě.

14.7

損脈之為病柰何？

Sǔn mài/mò zhī wéi/wèi bìng nài hé?

14.8

然：一損損於皮毛，皮聚而毛落；

Rán : yī sǔn sǔn yú pí máo , pí jù ér máo luò/là/luō/lào ;

二損損於血脈，血脈虛少，不能榮於五藏六府也；

èr sǔn sǔn yú xuè mài , xuè mài xū shǎo/shào , bù néng róng yú wǔ cáng/zàng liù fǔ yě ;

三損損於肌肉，肌肉消瘦，飲食不〔能〕為肌膚；
sān sǔn sǔn yú jīròu , jīròu xiāoshòu , yǐnshí bù [néng] wéi/wèi jīfū ;

四損損於筋，筋緩不能自收持；
sì sǔn sǔn yú jīn , jīn huǎn bùnéng zì shōu chí ;

五損損於骨，骨痿不能起於床。
wǔ sǔn sǔn yú gǔ , gǔ wěi bùnéng qǐ yú chuáng.

14.9

反此者，至（~~於~~收）〔脈之〕病也。
Fǎn cǐ zhě , zhì (~~yú~~ shōu) [mài/mò zhī] bìng yě.

14.10

從上下者，骨痿不能起於床者死；
Cóng shàng-xià zhě , gǔ wěi bùnéng qǐ yú chuáng zhě sǐ ;

從下上者，皮聚而毛落者死。
cóng xià shàng zhě , pí jù ér máo luò/là/luō/lào zhě sǐ.

14.11

治損之法奈何？

Zhì sǔn zhī fǎ nàihé?

14.12

然：損其肺者，益其氣；損其心者，調其榮衛；

Rán : sǔn qí fèi zhě , yì qí qì ; sǔn qí xīn zhě , tiào/tiáo qí róng wèi ;

損其脾者，調其飲食，適〔其〕寒溫；

sǔn qí pí zhě , tiào/tiáo qí yǐnshí , shì [qí] hánwēn ;

損其肝者，緩其中；損其腎者，益其精，此治損之法也。

sǔn qí gān zhě , huǎn qízhōng ; sǔn qí shèn zhě , yì qí jīng , cǐ zhì sǔn zhī fǎ yě.

14.13

脈有一呼再至，一吸再至；有一呼三至，一吸三至；

Mài/Mò yǒu yī hū zài zhì , yī xī zài zhì ; yǒu yī hū sān zhì , yī xī sān zhì ;

有一呼四至，一吸四至；有一呼五至，一吸五至；

yǒu yī hū sìzhì , yī xī sìzhì ; yǒu yī hū wǔ zhì , yī xī wǔ zhì ;

有一呼六至，一吸六至；有一呼一至，一吸一至；
yǒu yī hū liù zhì , yī xī liù zhì ; yǒu yī hū yī zhì , yī xī yī zhì ;

有再呼一至，再吸一至；有呼吸再至。
yǒu zài hū yī zhì , zài xī yī zhì ; yǒu hū xī zài zhì.

14.14

脈來如此，何以別知其病也？
Mài/Mò lái rúcǐ , héyǐ bié/bié zhī/zhì qí bìng yě?

14.15

然：脈來一呼再至，一吸再至，不大不小曰平。
Rán : mài/mò lái yī hū zài zhì , yī xī zài zhì , bù dà bù xiǎo yuē píng.

14.16

一呼三至，一吸三至，為適得病，前大後小，
Yī hū sān zhì , yī xī sān zhì , wéi/wèi shì dé bìng , qián dà/dài hòu xiǎo ,

即頭痛目眩，前小後大，即胸滿短氣。
jí tóu tòng mù xuàn , qián xiǎo hòu dà/dài , jí xiōng mǎn duǎn qì.

14.17

一呼四至，一吸四至，病欲甚，脈洪大者，
Yī hū sìzhì , yī xī sìzhì , bìng yù shèn , mài/mò hóngdà zhě ,

苦煩滿，沉細者，（~~胸~~）〔腹〕中痛，
kǔ fán mǎn , chén xì zhě , (xiōng) [fù] zhōng/zhòng tòng ,

滑者傷熱，濇者中霧露。
huá zhě shāng rè , sè zhě zhōng/zhòng wù lù/lòu.

14.18

一呼五至，一吸五至，其人當困，沉細夜加，
Yī hū wǔ zhì , yī xī wǔ zhì , qí rén dāng/dàng/dǎng kùn , chén xì yè jiā ,

浮大晝加，不大不小，雖困可治，其有大小者為難治。
fú dà/dài zhòu jiā , bùdàbùxiǎo , suī kùn kě zhì , qí yǒu dàxiǎo zhě wéinán zhì.

14.19

一呼六至，一吸六至，為死脈也，沉細夜死，浮大晝死。
Yī hū liù zhì , yī xī liù zhì , wéi/wèi sǐ mài/mò yě , chén xì yè sǐ , fú dà/dài zhòu sǐ.

14.20

一呼一至，一吸一至，名曰損，人雖能行，
Yī hū yīzhì , yī xī yīzhì , míng yuē sǔn , rén suī néngxíng ,

猶當著床，所以然者，血氣皆不足故也。
yóu dāngzhe chuáng , suǒyǐrán zhě , xuèqì jiē bùzú gù yě.

14.21

再呼一至，（~~呼吸再至~~），〔再吸一至〕，
Zài hū yīzhì , (~~hūxī zài zhì~~) , [zài xī yīzhì] ,

名曰無魂，無魂者當死也，人雖能行，名曰行尸。
míng yuē wú hún , wú hún zhě dāng/dàng/dǎng sǐ yě , rén suī néngxíng , míng yuē xíng shī.

14.22

上部有脈，下部無脈，其人當吐，不吐者死。
Shàngbù yǒu mài/mò , xiàbù wú mài/mò , qí rén dāng/dàng/dǎng tǔ/tù , bù tǔ/tù zhě sǐ.

14.23

上部無脈，下部有脈，雖困無能為害也。

Shàngbù wú mài/mò, xiàbù yǒu mài/mò, suī kùn wúnéng wéihài yě.

14.24

所以然者，人之有尺，譬如樹之有根，

Suǒyǐrán zhě, rén zhī yǒu chǐ, pìrú shù zhī yǒugēn,

枝葉雖枯槁，根本將自生。

zhī-yè suī kūgǎo, gēnběn jiāng/jiàng/qiāng zì shēng.

14.25

脈有根本，人有元氣，故知不死。

Mài/Mò yǒugēn běn, rén yǒu yuánqì, gùzhī bù sǐ.

15.1

十五難曰：

Shíwǔ nán yuē：

經言春脈弦，夏脈鉤，秋脈毛，冬脈石，是王脈耶？

jīng yán chūn mài/mò xián, xià mài/mò gōu, qiū mài/mò máo, dōng mài/mò shí, shì wáng mài/mò yé?

將病脈也？

jiāng/jiàng/qiāng bìngmài yě?

15.2

然：弦-鉤-毛-石者，四時之脈也。

Rán：xián, gōu, máo, shí/dàn zhě, sìshí zhī mài/mò yě.

15.3

春脈弦者，肝-東方木也，萬物始生，未有枝葉，

Chūn mài/mò xián zhě, gān, dōngfāng mù yě, wànwù shǐ shēng, wèiyǒu zhī-yè,

故其脈之來，濡弱而長，故曰弦。

gù qí mài/mò zhī lái, rú ruò ér cháng/zhǎng, gù yuē xián.

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15.4

夏脈鉤者，心-南方火也，萬物之所盛，垂枝布葉，

Xià mài/mò gōu zhě, xīn, nánfāng huǒ yě, wànwù zhī suǒ chéng/shèng, chuí zhī/qí bù yè,

皆下曲如鉤，故其脈之〔來〕，來疾去遲，故曰鉤。

jiē xià qǔ/qū rú gōu, gù qí mài/mò zhī [lái], lái jí qù chí/zhì, gù yuē gōu.

15.5

秋脈毛者，肺-西方金也，萬物之所終，草木華葉，

Qiū mài/mò máo zhě, fèi, xīfāng jīn yě, wànwù zhī suǒ zhōng, cǎomù Huà/huá yè,

皆秋而落，其枝獨在，若毫毛也，

jiē qiū ér luò/là/luō/lào, qí zhī/qí dú zài, ruò háomáo yě,

故其脈之來，輕虛以浮，故曰毛。

gù qí mài/mò zhī lái, qīng xū yǐ fú, gù yuē máo.

15.6

冬脈石者，腎-北方水也，萬物之所藏也，盛冬之時，

Dōng mài/shí zhě, shèn, běifāng shuǐ yě, wànwù zhī suǒcáng yě, shèngdōng zhī shí,

水凝如石，故其脈之來，沉濡而滑，故曰石。

shuǐ níng rú shí/dàn , gù qí mài/mò zhī lái , chén rú ér huá , gù yuē shí/dàn.

15.7

此四時之脈也。

Cǐ sìshí zhī mài/mò yě.

15.8

如有變柰何？

Rúyǒu biàn nài hé?

15.9

然：春脈弦，反者為病。

Rán : chūn mài/mò xián , fǎn zhě wéi/wèi bìng.

15.10

何謂反？

Héwèi fǎn?

15.11

然：其氣來實強，是謂太過，病在外；

Rán : qí qì lái shí qiáng/qiǎng/jiàng , shìwèi tàiguò , bìng zàiwài ;

氣來虛微，是謂不及，病在內。

qì lái xū wēi , shìwèi bùjí , bìng zàinèi.

15.12

脈來厭厭聶聶，如循榆葉曰平；

mài/mò lái yānyān nièniè , rú xún yúyè yuē píng ;

益實而滑，如循長竿曰病；

yì shí ér huá , rú xún cháng/zhǎng gān yuē bìng ;

急而勁益強，如新張弓弦曰死。

jí ér jìn/jìng yì qiáng/qiǎng/jiàng , rúxīn zhāng gōngxián yuē sǐ.

15.13

春脈微弦曰平，弦多胃氣少曰病，

Chūn mài/mò wēi xián yuē píng , xián duō wèiqì shǎo/shào yuē bìng ,

但弦無胃氣曰死，春以胃氣為本。

dàn xián wú wèiqì yuē sǐ , chūn yǐ wèiqì wéi/wèi běn.

15.14

夏脈鉤，反者為病。 何謂反？

Xià mài/mò gōu , fǎn zhě wéi/wèi bìng. Héwèi fǎn?

15.15

然：其氣來實強，是謂太過，病在外；

Rán : qí qì lái shí qiáng/qiǎng/jiàng , shìwèi tàiguò , bìng zàiwài ;

氣來虛微，是謂不及，病在內。

qì lái xū wēi , shìwèi bùjí , bìng zàinèi.

15.16

其脈來累累如環，如循琅玕曰平；

Qí mài/mò lái lěilěi/léilái rú huán , rú xún lánggān yuē píng ;

來而益數，如雞舉足者曰病；

lái ér yì shù/shǔ/shuò , rú jī jǔ zú zhě yuē bìng ;

前曲後居，如操帶鉤曰死。

qián qǔ/qū hòu jū , rú cāo/cào dàigōu yuē sǐ.

15.17

夏脈微鉤曰平，鉤多胃氣少曰病，

Xià mài/mò wēi gōu yuē píng , gōu duō wèiqì shǎo/shào yuē bìng ,

但鉤無胃氣曰死，夏以胃氣為本。

dàn gōu wú wèiqì yuē sǐ , xià yǐ wèiqì wéi/wèi běn.

15.18

秋脈毛，反者為病。

何謂反？

Qiū mài/mò máo , fǎn zhě wéi/wèi bìng. Héwèi fǎn?

15.19

然：氣來實強，是謂太過，病在外；

Rán : qì lái shí qiáng/qiǎng/jiàng , shìwèi tàiguò , bìng zàiwài ;

氣來虛微，是謂不及，病在內。

qì lái xū wēi , shìwèi bùjí , bìng zàinèi.

15.20

其脈來藹藹如車蓋，按之益大曰平；

Qí mài/mò lái'ǎi'ǎi rú chēgài , àn zhī yì dà/dài yuē píng ;

不上不下，如循雞羽曰病；

bùshàngbùxià , rú xún jī yǔ yuē bìng ;

按之消索，如風吹毛曰死。

àn zhī xiāosuǒ , rú fēng chuī máo yuē sǐ.

15.21

秋脈微毛為平，毛多胃氣少曰病，

Qiū mài/mò wēi máo wéi/wèi píng , máo duō wèiqì shǎo/shào yuē bìng ,

但毛無胃氣曰死，秋以胃氣為本。

dàn máo wú wèiqì yuē sǐ , qiū yǐ wèiqì wéi/wèi běn.

15.22

冬脈石，反者為病。

何謂反？

Dōng mài shí , fǎn zhě wéi/wèi bìng.

Héwèi fǎn?

15.23

然：其氣來實強，是謂太過，病在外；

Rán : qí qì lái shí qiáng/qiǎng/jiàng , shìwèi tàiguò , bìng zàiwài ;

氣來虛微，是謂不及，病在內。

qì lái xū wēi , shìwèi bùjí , bìng zàinèi .

15.24

脈來上大下兌，濡滑如雀之啄曰平；

Mài/Mò lái shàng dàxià duì , rú huá rú qiǎo/què/qiāo zhī zhuó yuē píng ;

啄啄連屬，其中微曲曰病；

zhuózhuó liánzhǔ , qízhōng wēi qū/qū yuē bìng ;

來如解索，去如彈石曰死。

lái rú jiě/suǒ/xiè suǒ/suō , qù rú dàn/tán shí/dàn yuē sǐ .

15.25

冬脈微石曰平，石多胃氣少曰病，

Dōng mài/mò wēi shí/dàn yuē píng , shí/dàn duō wèiqì shǎo/shào yuē bìng ,

但石無胃氣曰死，冬以胃氣為本。

dàn shí/dàn wú wèiqì yuē sǐ, dōng yǐ wèiqì wéi/wèi běn.

15.26

胃者，水穀之海也，主稟。

Wèi zhě, shuǐgǔ zhī hǎi yě, zhǔ bǐng.

15.27

四時故皆以胃氣為本，是謂四時之變病，死生之要會也。

Sìshí gù jiē yǐ wèiqì wéi/wèi běn, shìwèi sìshí zhī biàn bìng, sǐshēng zhī yào/yāo huì yě.

15.28

脾者，中州也，其平和不可得見，衰乃見耳。

Pí zhě, Zhōngzhōu yě, qí píng hé bùkě déi/dé jiàn/xiàn, shuāi/cuī nǎi jiàn/xiàn ěr.

15.29

來如雀之啄，如水之下漏，是脾之衰見也。

Lái rú qiǎo/què/qiāo zhī zhuó, rú shuǐ zhī xià lòu, shì pí zhī shuāi/cuī jiàn/xiàn yě.

16.1

十六難曰：脈有三部九候，有陰陽，有輕重，有六十首，
Shíliù nán yuē : mài/mò yǒu sānbù jiǔ hòu , yǒu yīnyáng , yǒu qīngzhòng , yǒu liùshí shǒu ,

一脈變為四時，離聖久遠，各自是其法，何以別之？
yī mài/mò biànwéi sìshí , lí shèng jiǔyuǎn , gèzì shì qí fǎ , héyǐ bié/biè zhī?

16.2

然：是其病，有內外證。
Rán : shì qí bìng , yǒu nèiwài zhèng.

16.3

其病為之柰何？
Qí bìng wèizhī nài hé?

16.4

然：假令得肝脈，其外證，善潔，面青，善怒；
Rán : jiǎlìng dégān mài/mò , qíwài zhèng , shàn jié , miàn qīng , shànnù ;

其內證，齊左有動氣，按之牢若痛；
qínèi zhèng , qízuǒ yǒu dòngqì , àn zhī láo ruò tòng ;

其病，四肢滿，閉癰，洩便難，轉筋。

qí bìng , sìzhī mǎn , bì lóng , sōubiàn nán/nàn , zhuǎn/zhuàn jīn.

16.5

有是者肝也，無是者非也。

Yǒu shì zhě gān yě , wú shì zhě fēiyě.

16.6

假令得心脈，其外證，面赤，口乾，喜笑；

Jiǎlǐng dé/xīn mài/mò , qíwài zhèng , miàn chì , kǒugān , xǐ xiào ;

其內證，齊上有動氣，按之牢若痛；

qínèi zhèng , qí/zhāi shàng yǒu dòngqì , àn zhī láo ruò tòng ;

其病，煩心，心痛，掌中熱而𤓖。 (PU: p.219, L:19)

qí bìng , fánxīn , xīntòng , zhǎng zhōng/zhòng rè ér yè/wā.

16.7

有是者心也，無是者非也。

Yǒu shì zhě xīn yě , wú shì zhě fēiyě.

16.8

假令得脾脈，其外證，面黃，善噫，善思，善味；

Jiǎlìng déi/dé pí mài/mò , qíwài zhèng , miàn huáng , shàn yī , shàn sī , shàn wèi ;

其內證，當齊有動氣，按之牢若痛；

qínèi zhèng , dāng/dàng/dǎng qí/zhāi yǒu dòngqì , àn zhī láo ruò tòng ;

其病，腹脹滿，食不消，體重節痛，怠墮嗜臥，四肢不收。

qí bìng , fùzhàng mǎn , shí/sì bùxiāo , tǐzhòng jié/jiē tòng , dài duò shì wò , sìzhī bù shōu.

16.9

有是者脾也，無是者非也。

Yǒu shì zhě pí yě , wú shì zhě fēiyě.

16.10

假令得肺脈，其外證，面白，善嚏，悲愁不樂，欲哭；

Jiǎlìng déi/dé fèi mài/mò , qíwài zhèng , miàn bái , shàn tì , bēichóu bù lè/yuè , yù kū ;

其內證，齊右有動氣，按之牢若痛；

qínèi zhèng , qíyòu yǒu dòngqì , àn zhī láo ruò tòng ;

其病，喘欬，洒淅寒熱。

qí bìng , chuǎn kài , sǎ/xiǎn xī hánrè.

16.11

有是者肺也，無是者非也。

Yǒu shì zhě fèi yě , wú shì zhě fēiyě.

16.12

假令得腎脈，其外證，面黑，喜恐欠；

Jiǎlǐng déi/dé shèn mài/mò , qíwài zhèng , miàn hēi , xǐ kǒng qiàn ;

其內證，齊下有動氣，按之牢若痛；

qínèi zhèng , qí/zhāi xià yǒu dòngqì , àn zhī láo ruò tòng ;

其病，逆氣，少腹急痛，泄如下重，足脛寒而逆。

qí bìng , nì qì , shàofù jí tòng , xiè/yì rúxià zhòng/chóng , zú jìng hán ér nì.

16.13

有是者腎也，無是者非也。

Yǒu shì zhě shèn yě , wú shì zhě fēiyě.

17.1

十七難曰：經言病或有死，或有不治自愈，或連年月不已。
Shíqī nán yuē：jīng yán bìng huò yǒu sǐ，huò yǒu bùzhì zìyù，huò liánnián yuè bù yǐ.

17.2

其死生存亡，可切脈而知之耶？
Qí sǐshēng cúnwáng，kě qiè mài ér zhī/zhì zhī yé?

17.3

然：可盡知也。
Rán：kě jìn zhī/zhì yě.

17.4

診病若閉目不欲見人者，
Zhěnbìng ruò bì mù bù yù jiàn rén zhě，

脈當得肝脈強急而長，
mài/mò dāng/dàng/dǎng dēi/dé gān mài/mò qiáng/qiǎng/jiàng jí ér cháng/zhǎng，

而反得肺脈浮短而濇者，死也。

ér fǎn děi/dé fèi mài fú duǎn ér sè zhě , sǐ yě.

17.5

病若開目而渴，心下牢者，脈當得緊實而數，

Bìng ruò kāi mù ér kě , xīn xià láo zhě , mài/mò dāng/dàng/dǎng děi/dé jǐn shí ér shù/shǔ/shuò ,

反得沉濡而微者，死也。

fǎn děi/dé chén rú ér wēi zhě , sǐ yě.

17.6

病若吐血，復衄衄血者，脈當沉細，

Bìng ruò tù xiě , fù qiú niù/nù xuè/xiě zhě , mài/mò dāng/dàng/dǎng chén xì , (PU: p.237, L:5)

而反浮大而牢者，死也。

ér fǎn fú dà/dài ér láo zhě , sǐ yě.

17.7

病若譫言妄語，身當有熱，脈當洪大，

Bìng ruò zhān yán wàngyǔ , shēn dāng/dàng/dǎng yǒu rè , mài/mò dāng/dàng/dǎng hóngdà ,

而反手足厥逆，脈沉細而微者，死也。

ér fǎn shǒu-zú jué nì , mài/mò chén xì ér wēi zhě , sǐ yě.

17.8

病若大腹而洩者，脈當微細而濇，

Bìng ruò dà/dài fù ér xiè zhě , mài/mò dāng/dàng/dǎng wēixì ér sè ,

反緊大而滑者，死也。

fǎn jǐn dà/dài ér huá zhě , sǐ yě.

18.1

十八難曰：脈有三部，部有四經，手有太陰-陽明，
Shíbā nán yuē : mài/mò yǒu sānbù , bù yǒu sì jīng , shǒu yǒu tàiyīn, yángmíng ,

足有太陽-少陰，為上下部，何謂也？
zúyǒu tàiyáng, shàoyīn , wéi/wèi shàng-xià bù , héwèi yě?

18.2

然：手太陰，陽明金也，足少陰，太陽水也。
Rán : shǒu tàiyīn , yángmíng jīn yě , zú shàoyīn , tàiyáng shuǐ yě.

18.3

金生水，水流下行而不能上，故在下部也。
Jīn shēngshuǐ , shuǐliú xiàxíng ér bùnéng shàng , gù zàixià bù yě.

18.4

足厥陰，少陽木也，生手太陽-少陰火也，
Zú jué yīn , shàoyáng mù yě , shēngshǒu tàiyáng, shàoyīn huǒ yě ,

火炎上行而不能下，故為上部。

huǒ yán shàngxíng ér bùnéng xià , gù wéi/wèi shàngbù.

18.5

手心主，少陽火，生足太陰-陽明土，

Shǒuxīn zhǔ , shàoyáng huǒ , shēng zú tàiyīn, yángmíng tǔ ,

土主中宮，故在中部也。

tǔ zhǔ zhōnggōng , gù zài zhōngbù yě.

18.6

此皆五行子母更相生養者也。

Cǐ jiē wǔ-xíng zǐmǔ gèng/gēng xiāngshēng yǎng zhě yě.

18.7

脈有三部九候，各何所主之？

Mài/Mò yǒu sānbù jiǔ hòu , gè hé suǒ zhǔ zhī?

18.8

然：三部者，寸-關-尺也。

Rán : sānbù zhě , cùn, guān, chǐ yě.

18.9

九候者，浮-中-沉也。

Jiǔ hòu zhě , fú, zhōng/zhòng, chén yě.

18.10

上部法天，主胸以上至頭之有疾也；

Shàngbù fǎ tiān , zhǔ xiōng yǐshàng zhì tóu zhī yǒu jí yě ;

中部法人，主膈以下至齊之有疾也；

zhōngbù fǎ rén , zhǔ gé yǐxià zhì qí/zhāi zhī yǒu jí yě ;

下部法地，主齊以下至足之有疾也。

xiàbù fǎ dì , zhǔ qí/zhāi yǐxià zhì zú zhī yǒu jí yě.

18.11

審而刺之者也。

Shěn ér cì/cī zhī zhě yě.

18.12

人病有沉滯久積聚，可切脈而知之耶？

Rén bìng yǒu chénzhì jiǔ jījù , kě qiè mài ér zhī/zhì zhī yé?

18.13

然：診在右脅有積氣，得肺脈結，

Rán : zhěn zài yòu xié yǒu jī qì , děi/dé fèi mài/mò jié/jiē ,

脈結甚則積甚，結微則氣微。

mài/mò jié/jiē shèn zé jī shèn , jié/jiē wēi zé qì wēi.

18.14

診不得肺脈，而右脅有積氣者，何也？

Zhěn bùdé fèi mài/mò , ér yòu xié yǒu jī qì zhě , hé yě?

18.15

然：肺脈雖不見，右手脈當沉伏。

Rán : fèi mài/mò suī bùjiàn , yòushǒu mài/mò dāng/dàng/dǎng chénfú.

18.16

其外痼疾同法耶將異也？

Qíwài gùjí tóng/tòng fǎ yé jiāng/jiàng/qiāng yì yě?

18.17

然：結者，脈來去時一止，無常數，名曰結也。

Rán : jié/jiē zhě , mài/mò láiqù shí yī zhǐ , wúcháng shù/shǔ/shuò , míng yuē jié/jiē yě.

18.18

伏者，脈行筋下也。

Fú zhě , mài/mò xíng jīn xià yě.

18.19

浮者，脈在肉上行也。

Fú zhě , mài/mò zài ròu shàngxíng yě.

18.20

左右表裏，法皆如此。

Zuǒ-yòu biǎo guǒ , fǎ jiē rúcǐ. (PU: p.243, L: 19)

18.21

假令脈結伏者，內無積聚；

Jiǎlìng mài/mò jié/jiē fú zhě , nèi wú jījù ;

脈浮結者，外無痼疾；

màifú jié/jiē zhě , wài wú gùjí ;

有積聚脈不結伏，有痼疾脈不浮結。

yǒu jījù mài/mò bù jié/jiē fú , yǒu gùjí mài/mò bù fú jié/jiē.

18.22

為脈不應病，病不應脈，是為死病也。

Wéi/wèi mài/mò bù yīng bìng , bìng bù yīng mài/mò , shìwéi sǐ bìng yě.

19.1

十九難曰： 經言脈有逆順，男女有常，而反者，何謂也？

Shíjiǔ nán yuē : jīng yán mài/mò yǒu nì shùn , nán-nǚ yǒu cháng , ér fǎn zhě , héwèi yě?

19.2

然：男子生於寅，寅為木，陽也；女子生於申，申為金，陰也。

Rán : nánzǐ shēngyú yín , yín wéi/wèi mù , yáng yě ; nǚzǐ shēngyú shēn , shēn wéi/wèi jīn , yīn yě.

19.3

故男脈在關上，女脈在關下。

Gù nán mài/mò zài guānshang , nǚ mài/mò zài guān xià.

19.4

是以男子尺脈恆弱，女子尺脈恆盛，是其常也。 (PU: p.259, L: 5)

Shìyǐ nánzǐ chǐ mài/mò héng ruò , nǚzǐ chǐ mài/mò héng chéng/shèng , shì qí cháng yě.

19.5

反者，男得女脈，女得男脈也。

Fǎn zhě , nán déi/dé nǚ mài/mò , nǚ déi/dé nán mài/mò yě.

其為病何如？

Qí wéi/wèi bìng hérú?

19.6

然：男得女脈為不足，病在內；

Rán : nán děi/dé nǚ mài/mò wéi/wèi bùzú , bìng zàinèi ;

左得之，病則在左；

zuǒ děi/dé zhī , bìng zé zài zuǒ ;

右得之，病則在右，隨脈言之也。

yòu děi/dé zhī , bìng zé zài yòu , suí mài/mò yán zhī yě.

19.7

女得男脈為太過，病在四肢；

Nǚ děi/dé nán mài/mò wéi/wèi tàiguò , bìng zài sìzhī ;

左得之，病則在左；

zuǒ děi/dé zhī , bìng zé zài zuǒ ;

右得之，病則在右，隨脈言之，此之謂也。

yòu děi/dé zhī , bìng zé zài yòu , suí mài/mò yán zhī , cǐ zhī wèi yě.

難經 *Nàn Jīng* – *The Difficulties Classic* – Section I

1 • 20

20th Difficulty

20.1

二十難曰：

經言脈有伏匿，伏匿於何藏而言伏匿耶？

Èrshí nán yuē：

jīng yán mài/mò yǒu fú nì , fú nì yú hé cáng/zàng ér yán fú nì yé?

20.2

然：調陰陽更相乘，更相伏也。

Rán : wèi yīnyáng gèng/gēng xiāngchéng , gèng/gēng xiāng/xiàng fú yě.

20.3

脈居陰部而反陽脈見者，為陽乘陰也；

Mài/Mò jū yīnbù ér fǎn yáng mài/mò jiàn/xiàn zhě , wéi/wèi yáng chéng/shèng yīn yě ;

(~~脈雖~~) [雖陽脈] 時沉瀋而短，此謂陽中伏陰也；

(~~mài/mò-suī~~) [suī yáng mài/mò] shí chén sè ér duǎn , cǐ wèi yáng zhōngfú yīn yě ;

Unschuld uses the characters in () not the []

脈居陽部而反陰脈見者，為陰乘陽也；

mài/mò jū yáng bù ér fǎn yīn mài/mò jiàn/xiàn zhě , wéi/wèi yīn chéng/shèng yáng yě ;

難經 *Nàn Jīng* – *The Difficulties Classic* – Section I

(脈雖)〔雖陰脈〕時浮滑而長，此謂陰中伏陽也。

(mài/mò-suī)〔suī yīn mài/mò〕shí fúhuá ér cháng/zhǎng, cǐ wèi yīn zhōngfú yáng yě.

Unschuld uses the characters in () not the []

20.4

重陽者狂，重陰者癲。

Chóngyáng zhě kuáng, zhòng/chóng yīn zhě diān.

20.5

脫陽者見鬼，脫陰者目盲。

Tuōyáng zhě jiànguǐ, tuō yīn zhě mù máng.

21.1

二十一難曰：

Èrshíyī nán yuē：

經言人形病脈不病曰生，脈病形不病曰死，何謂也？

jīng yán rén xíng bìng mài bù bìng yuē shēng , mài / mò bìng xíng bù bìng yuē sǐ , hé wèi yě?

21.2

然：人形病脈不病，非有不病者也，

Rán : rén xíng bìng mài bù bìng , fēi yǒu bù bìng zhě yě ,

謂息數不應脈數也。

wèi xī shù / shǔ / shuò bù yīng mài / mò shù / shǔ / shuò yě.

21.3

此大法也。

Cǐ dà fǎ yě.

22.1

二十二難曰：

Èrshí-èr nán yuē：

經言脈有是動，有所生病。

jīng yán mài/mò yǒu shì dòng , yǒusuǒ shēngbìng.

22.2

一脈輒變為二病者，何也？

Yī mài/mò zhé biànwéi èr bìng zhě , hé yě?

22.3

然：經言是動者，氣也；所生病者，血也。

Rán : jīng yán shì dòng zhě , qì yě ; suǒshēng bìng zhě , xuè/xiě yě.

22.4

邪在氣，氣為是動；邪在血，血為所生病。

Yé/Xié zài qì , qì wèishì dòng ; yé/xié zài xuè/xiě , xuè/xiě wéi/wèi suǒshēng bìng.

22.5

氣留而不行者，為氣先病也；

Qì liú ér bùxíng zhě , wéi/wèi qì xiān bìng yě ;

氣主煦之，血主濡之。

Qì zhǔ xū/hòu/hōu/xǔ/xù zhī , xuè/xiě zhǔ rú zhī.

22.6

血壅而不濡者，為血後病也。

xuè/xiě yōng ér bù rú zhě , wéi/wèi xuè/xiě hòu bìng yě.

22.7

故先為是動，後所生病也。

Gù xiān wèishì dòng , hòu suǒshēng bìng yě.

23.1

二十三難曰：

Èrshísān nán yuē：

手足三陰三陽，脈之度數，可曉以不？

shǒu-zú sān yīn sān yáng，mài/mò zhī dùshù，kě xiǎo yǐ bù?

23.2

然：手三陽之脈，從手至頭，長五尺，五六合三丈。

Rán：shǒu sān yáng zhī mài/mò，cóng shǒu zhì tóu，cháng/zhǎng wǔ chǐ，wǔ liùhé sān zhàng.

23.3

手三陰之脈，從手至胸中，

Shǒu sān yīn zhī mài/mò，cóng shǒu zhì xiōngzhōng，

長三尺五寸，三六一丈八尺，

cháng/zhǎng sān chǐ wǔ cùn，sān liù yī zhàng bā chǐ，

五六三尺，合二丈一尺。

wǔ liù sān chǐ，hé/gě èr zhàng yī chǐ.

23.4

足三陽之脈，從足至頭，長八尺，六八四丈八尺。

Zú sān yáng zhī mài/mò , cóng zú zhì tóu , cháng/zhǎng bā chǐ , liù bā sì zhàng bā chǐ.

23.5

足三陰之脈，從足至胸，

Zú sān yīn zhī mài/mò , cóng zú zhì xiōng ,

長六尺五寸，六六三丈六尺，

cháng/zhǎng liù chǐ wǔ cùn , liù liù sān zhàng liù chǐ ,

五六三尺，合三丈九尺。

wǔ liù sān chǐ , hé/gě sān zhàng jiǔ chǐ.

23.6

人兩足躋脈，從足至目，

Rén liǎng zú jiǎo/qiāo mài/mò , cóng zú zhì mù ,

長七尺五寸，二七一丈四尺，

cháng/zhǎng qī chǐ wǔ cùn , èr Qī-Yī zhàng sì chǐ ,

二五一尺，合一丈五尺。

Èrwǔ yī chǐ , héyī zhàng wǔ chǐ.

23.7

督脈-任脈，各長四尺五寸，

Dūmài, rènmài , gè cháng/zhǎng sì chǐ wǔ cùn ,

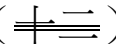
二四八尺，二五一尺，合九尺。

èr sì bā chǐ , èr wǔ yī chǐ , hé/gě jiǔ chǐ.

23.8

凡脈〔共〕長一十六丈二尺，

Fán mài/mò 〔 gòng 〕 cháng/zhǎng yīshíliù zhàng èr chǐ ,

此所謂（）經脈長短之數也。

cǐ suǒwèi (~~shí~~-èr) jīngmài chángduǎn zhī shù/shǔ/shuò yě.

23.9

經脈十二，絡脈十五，何始何窮也？

Jīngmài shí-èr , luòmài shíwǔ , hé shǐ hé qióng yě?

23.10

然：經脈者，行血氣，通陰陽，以榮於身者也。

Rán : jīngmài zhě , xíng xiě/xuè qì , tōng/tòng yīnyáng , yǐ róng yú shēn zhě yě.

23.11

其始從中焦，注手太陰-陽明；

Qí shǐ cóngzhōng jiāo , zhù shǒu tàiyīn, yángmíng ;

陽明注足陽明-太陰；

yángmíng zhù zú yángmíng, tàiyīn ;

太陰注手少陰-太陽；

tàiyīn zhù shǒu shàoyīn, tàiyáng ;

太陽注足太陽-少陰；

tàiyáng zhù zú tàiyáng, shàoyīn ;

少陰注手心主-少陽；

shàoyīn zhù shǒuxīn zhǔ, shàoyáng ;

少陽注足少陽-厥陰；
shàoyáng zhù zú shàoyáng, jué yīn ；

厥陰復還注手太陰。
jué yīn fù hái/huán zhù shǒu tàiyīn.

23.12
別絡十五，皆因其原，
Bié/Biè luò shíwǔ , jiē yīn qí yuán ,

如環無端，轉相溉灌，
rú huán wúduān , zhuǎn/zhuàn xiāng/xiàng gài guàn ,

朝於寸口人迎，
cháo/zhāo yú cùnkǒu rén yíng ,

以處百病，而決死生也。
yǐ chù/chǔ bǎibìng , ér juésǐ shēng yě.

23.13

經曰：明知終始，陰陽定矣，何謂也？

Jīng yuē : míngzhī zhōngshǐ , yīnyáng dìng yǐ , héwèi yě?

23.14

然：終始者，脈之紀也。

Rán : zhōngshǐ zhě , mài/mò zhī jì yě.

23.15

寸口-人迎，陰陽之氣通於朝使，如環無端，故曰始也。

Cùnkǒu, rén yíng , yīnyáng zhī qì tōng/tòng yú cháo/zhāo shǐ , rú huán wúduān , gù yuē shǐ yě.

23.16

終者，三陰三陽之脈絕，絕則死。

Zhōng zhě , sān yīn sān yáng zhī mài/mò jué , jué zé sǐ.

23.17

死各有形，故曰終也。

Sǐ gè yǒuxíng , gù yuē zhōng yě.

24.1

二十四難曰：手足三陰三陽氣已絕，何以為候？

Èrshísì nán yuē : shǒu-zú sān yīn sān yángqì yǐ jué , héyǐ wéi/wèi hòu?

可知其吉凶不？

kězhī qí jí-xiōng bù?

24.2

然：足少陰氣絕，即骨枯。

Rán : zú shàoyīn qìjué , jí gǔ kū.

24.3

少陰者，冬脈也，伏行而（溫）〔濡〕於骨髓。

Shàoyīn zhě , dōng mài/mò yě , fú xíng ér (wēn) [rú] yú gǔsuǐ.

24.4

故骨髓不（溫）〔濡〕，即肉不著骨；

Gù gǔsuǐ bù (wēn) [rú] , jí ròu bù zhe/zháo/zhuó/zhù/zhāo gǔ ;

骨肉不相親，即肉濡而卻；
gǔròu bù xiāngqīn , jí ròu rú ér què ;

肉濡而卻，故齒長而枯，髮無潤澤；
ròu rú ér què , gù chǐ cháng/zhǎng ér kū , fà wú rùnzé ;

〔無潤澤〕者，骨先死。
〔 wú rùnzé 〕 zhě , gǔ xiān sǐ.

24.5

戊日篤，己日死。
Wù rì dǔ , jǐ rì sǐ.

24.6

足太陰氣絕，則脈不榮其口唇。
Zú tàiyīn qìjué , zé mài/mò bù róng qí kǒuchún.

24.7

口唇者，肌肉之本也。
Kǒuchún zhě , jīròu zhī běn yě.

24.8

脈不榮，則肌肉不滑澤；

Mài/Mò bù róng , zé jīròu bù huázé ；

肌肉不滑澤，則（~~肉~~）〔人中〕滿；

jīròu bù huázé , zé (~~ròu~~) 〔réngzhōng〕mǎn ；

（~~肉~~）〔人中〕滿則唇反，唇反則肉先死。

(~~ròu~~) 〔réngzhōng〕mǎn zé chún fǎn , chún fǎn zé ròu xiān sǐ.

24.9

甲日篤，乙日死。

Jiǎ rì dǔ , yǐ rì sǐ.

24.10

足厥陰氣絕，即筋縮引卵與舌卷。

Zú jué yīnqì jué , jí jīn suō yǐn luǎn yǔ/yù/yú shé juǎn/juàn/quán.

24.11

厥陰者，肝脈也。

Jué yīn zhě , gān mài/mò yě.

24.12

肝者，筋之合也。

Gān zhě , jīn zhī hé/gě yě.

24.13

筋者，聚於陰器而絡於舌本。

Jīn zhě , jù yú yīn qì ér luò yú shéběn.

24.14

故脈不榮，則筋縮急；

Gù mài/mò bù róng , zé jīn suō jí ;

〔筋縮急〕，即引卵與舌；

〔jīn suō jí〕，jí yǐn luǎn yǔ/yù/yú shé ;

故舌卷卵縮，此筋先死。

gù shé juǎn/juàn/quán luǎn suō , cǐ jīn xiān sǐ.

24.15

庚日篤，辛日死。（~~筋縮急~~）。

Gēng rì dǔ , xīn rì sǐ. (~~Jīn suō jí~~) .

24.16

手太陰氣絕，即皮毛焦。

Shǒu tàiyīn qìjué , jí pí máo jiāo .

24.17

太陰者，肺也，行氣溫於皮毛者也。

Tàiyīn zhě , fèi yě , xíngqì wēn yú pí máo zhě yě .

24.18

氣弗榮則皮毛焦，

Qì fú róng zé pí máo jiāo ,

皮毛焦則津液去，

pí máo jiāo zé jīnyè qù ,

津液去即皮節傷，

jīnyè qù jí pí jié/jiē shāng ,

皮節傷則皮枯毛折，

pí jié/jiē shāng zé pí kū máo zhé/zhē/shé ,

毛折者則毛先死。

máo zhé/zhě/shé zhě zé máo xiān sǐ.

24.19

丙日篤，丁日死。

Bǐng rì dǔ , dīng rì sǐ.

24.20

手少陰氣絕，則脈不通。

Shǒu shàoyīn qìjué , zé mài/mò bùtōng.

24.21

脈不通則血不流，血不流則色澤去，

Mài/Mò bùtōng zé xuè/xiě bù liú , xuè/xiě bù liú zé sèzé qù ,

故面黑如（梨）〔鰲〕，此血先死。

gù miàn hēi rú (lí) [lí] , cǐ xuè/xiě xiān sǐ.

24.22

壬日篤，癸日死。

Rén rì dǔ , guǐ rì sǐ.

24.23

五陰氣俱絕者，則目眩轉目瞑。

wǔ yīnqì jù jué zhě , zé mùxuàn zhuǎn/zhuàn mù mián/míng.

24.24

目瞑者，為失志；

Mù mián/míng zhě , wéi/wèi shī zhì ;

失志者則志先死，死即目瞑也。

shī zhì zhě zé zhì xiān sǐ , sǐ jí mù mián/míng yě.

24.25

六陽氣俱絕者，則陰與陽相離，

Liù yángqì jù jué zhě , zé yīn yǔ/yù/yú yáng xiāng/xiàng lí ,

陰陽相離，則腠理泄，絕汗乃出，大如貫珠，

yīnyáng xiāng/xiàng lí , zé còulǐ xiè/yì , jué hàn nǎi chū , dà/dài rú guànzhū ,

轉出不流，即氣先死。

zhuǎnchū bù liú , jí qì xiān sǐ.

24.26

旦占夕死，夕占旦死。

Dàn zhàn/zhān xī sǐ , xī zhàn/zhān dàn sǐ.

第二

Dì-Èr
Section II

經絡大數

Jīng-luò Dà-shù

Channels & Networks, Great Enumeration

**This section includes 2 chapters
(25–26)**

25.1

二十五難曰：

Èrshíwǔ nán yuē：

有十二經，五藏六府十一耳，其一經者，何等經也？

yǒu shí-èr jīng , wǔ cáng/zàng liù fǔ shí-yī-ěr , qíyī jīng zhě , héděng jīng yě?

25.2

然：一經者，手少陰與心主別脈也。

Rán : yījīng zhě , shǒu shàoyīn yǔ/yù/yú xīn zhǔ bié/biè mài/mò yě.

25.3

心主與三焦為表裏，俱有名而無形，故言經有十二也。 (PU: p.310, L:3)

Xīn zhǔ yǔ/yù/yú sānjiāo wéi/wèi biǎo guǒ , jù yǒumíng ér wúxíng , gù yán jīng yǒu shí-èr yě.

26.1

二十六難曰：

Èrshíliù nán yuē:

經有十二，絡有十五，餘三絡者，是何等絡也？

jīng yǒu shí-èr , luò yǒu shíwǔ , yú sān luò zhě , shì héděng luò yě?

26.1

然：有陽絡，有陰絡，有脾之大絡。

Rán : yǒu yáng luò , yǒu yīn luò , yǒu pí zhī dà/dài luò.

26.1

陽絡者，陽蹻之絡也；

Yáng luò zhě , yáng jiǎo/qiāo zhī luò yě ;

陰絡者，陰蹻之絡也，故絡有十五焉。

yīn luò zhě , yīn jiǎo/qiāo zhī luò yě , gù luò yǒu shíwǔ yān.

第三

Dì-Sān
Section III

奇經八脈

Qí-Jīng Bā-Mài

Irregular Channels, Eight Vessels
Extraordinary Vessels

**This section includes 3 chapters
(27–29)**

27.1

二十七難曰：

Èrshíqī nán yuē：

脈有奇經八脈者，不（~~拘~~）〔拘〕於十二經，何謂也？
mài/mò yǒujī jīng bā mài/mò zhě , bù (diào/dí/yuē/ì) 〔jū〕 yú shí-èr jīng , héwèi yě?

27.2

然：有陽維，有陰維，有陽蹻，

Rán : yǒu yáng wéi , yǒu yīn wéi , yǒu yáng jiǎo/qiāo ,

有陰蹻，有衝，有督，有任，有帶之脈。

yǒu yīn jiǎo/qiāo , yǒu chōng/chòng , yǒu dū , yǒu rèn , yǒu dài zhī mài/mò.

27.3

凡此八脈者，皆不拘於經，故曰奇經八脈也。

Fán cǐ bā mài/mò zhě , jiē bùjū yú jīng , gù yuē qíjīngbāmài yě.

27.4

經有十二，絡有十五，凡二十七氣，相隨上下，何獨不拘於經也？

Jīng yǒu shí-èr , luò yǒu shíwǔ , fán èrshíqī qì , xiāngsuí shàng-xià , hé dú bù jū yú jīng yě?

27.5

然：聖人圖設溝渠，通利水道，以備不（然）〔虞〕。

Rán : shèngrén tú shè gōuqú , tōnglì shuǐdào , yǐbèi bù (rán) [yú] .

天雨降下，溝渠溢滿，當此之時，

Tiān yǔ jiàngxià , gōuqú yì mǎn , dāng/dàng/dǎng cǐ zhī shí ,

27.6

霽霽妄（𠂔）〔作〕，聖人不能復圖也，

páng pèi wàng (xíng) [zuò] , shèngrén bùnéng fù tú yě , (PU: p.322, L:13)

此絡脈滿溢，諸經不能復拘也。

cǐ luòmài mǎn yì , zhū jīng bùnéng fù jū yě.

28.1

二十八難曰：其奇經八脈者，既不拘於十二經，皆何起何繼也？
Èrshíbā nán yuē : qí qíjīngbāmài zhě , jì bùjū yú shí-èr jīng , jiē hé qǐ hé jì yě?

28.2

然：督脈者，起於下極之俞，並於脊裏，上至風府，入〔屬〕於腦。
Rán : dūmài zhě , qǐ yúxià jí zhī yú , bìng yú jǐ guǒ , shàng zhì fēng fǔ , rù [shǔ/zhǔ] yú nǎo. (PU: p.327, L:2)

28.3

任脈者，起於中極之下，以上毛際，
Rènmài zhě , qǐ yú zhōng/zhòng jí zhīxià , yǐshàng máo jì ,

循腹裏，上關元，至喉咽。
xún fù guǒ , shàng guān yuán , zhì hóu yàn/yè/yān. (PU: p.327, L:3)

28.4

衝脈者，起於氣衝，並足陽明之經，
Chōngmài zhě , qǐ yú qì chōng/chòng , bìng zú yángmíng zhī jīng ,

夾齊上行，至胸中而散也。

jiā/jiá qí/zhāi shàngxíng , zhì xiōngzhōng ér sàn/sǎn yě.

28.5

帶脈者，起於季脅，迴身一周。

Dàimài zhě , qǐ yú jì xié , jiǒng shēn yī zhōu. (PU: p. 327, L:16)

28.6

陽蹻脈者，起於跟中，循外踝上行，入風池。

Yáng jiǎo/qiāo mài/mò zhě , qǐ yú gēn zhōng/zhòng , xún wài huái shàngxíng , rù fēng chí.

28.7

陰蹻脈者，亦起於跟中，循內踝上行，

Yīn jiǎo/qiāo mài/mò zhě , yì qǐ yú gēn zhōng/zhòng , xún nèihuái shàngxíng ,

至咽喉，交貫衝脈。

zhì yānhóu , jiāo guàn chōngmài.

28.8

陽維-陰維者，維絡於身，溢畜不能環流灌溉諸經者也。

Yáng wéi, yīn wéi zhě, wéi luò yú shēn, yì xù/chù bùnéng huánliú guàngài zhū jīng zhě yě.

28.9

故陽維起於諸陽會也，陰維起於諸陰交也。

Gù yáng wéi qǐ yú zhū yáng huì yě, yīn wéi qǐ yú zhū yīn jiāo yě.

28.10

比於聖人圖設溝渠，溝渠滿溢，流於深湖，故聖人不能拘通也。

Bǐ/Bì yú shèngrén tú shè gōuqú, gōuqú mǎn yì, liúyú shēn hú, gù shèngrén bùnéng jū tōng/tòng yě.

28.11

而人脈隆（聖）〔盛〕，入於八脈而不環周，

Ér rén mài/mò lóng (shèng) [chéng/shèng], rù yú bā mài/mò ér bù huán zhōu,

故十二經亦不能拘之。

gù shí-èr jīng yì bùnéng jū zhī.

28.12

其受邪氣，畜則腫熱，砭射之也。

Qí shòu xiéqì, xù/chù zé zhǒng rè, biān shè zhī yě.

29.1

二十九難曰：奇經之為病何如？
Èrshíjiǔ nán yuē：qíjīng zhī wéi/wèi bìng hérú?

29.2

然：陽維維於陽，陰維維於陰，陰陽不能自相維，
Rán：yáng wéi wéi yú yáng，yīn wéi wéi yú yīn，yīnyáng bùnéng zìxiāng wéi，

則悵然失志，溶溶不能自收持。
zé chàngrán shī zhì，róngróng bùnéng zì shōu chí.

29.3

〔陽維為病苦寒熱〕，〔陰維為病苦心痛〕。
〔Yáng wéi wéi/wèi bìngkǔ hánrè〕，〔yīn wéi wéi/wèi bìngkǔ xīntòng〕.

29.4

陰蹻為病，陽緩而陰急。
Yīn jiǎo/qiāo wéi/wèi bìng，yáng huǎn ér yīn jí.

29.5

陽蹻為病，陰緩而陽急。

Yáng jiǎo/qiāo wéi/wèi bìng , yīn huǎn ér yáng jí.

29.6

衝之為病，逆氣而裏急。

Chōng/chòng zhī wéi/wèi bìng , nì qì ér guǒ jí. (PU: p.333, L:8)

29.7

督之為病，脊強而厥。

Dū zhī wéi/wèi bìng , jǐ qiáng/qiǎng/jiàng ér jué.

29.8

任之為病，其內苦結，男子為七疝，女子為瘕聚。

Rèn zhī wéi/wèi bìng , qínèi kǔ jié/jiē , nánzǐ wéi/wèi qī shàn , nǚzǐ wéi/wèi jiǎ jù.

29.9

帶之為病，腹滿，腰溶溶若坐水中。

Dài zhī wéi/wèi bìng , fù mǎn , yāo róng róng ruò zuò shuǐ zhōng.

29.10

(~~陽維為病苦寒熱~~) , (~~陰維為病苦心痛~~) ,
(~~Yáng wéi wéi/wèi bìngkǔ hánrè~~) , (~~yīn wéi wéi/wèi bìngkǔ xīntòng~~) ,

此奇經八脈之為病也。

cǐ qíjīngbāmài zhī wéi/wèi bìng yě.

第四

Dì-Sì
Section IV

榮衛三焦

Róng Wèi Sān-Jiāo

Encampment & Defense and the Three Burners

**This section includes 2 chapters
(30–31)**

30.1

三十難曰：

Sānshí nán yuē：

榮氣之行，常與衛氣相隨不？

róng qì zhī xíng , cháng yǔ/yù/yú wèi qì xiāngsuí bù?

30.2

然：經言人受氣於穀。

Rán : jīng yán rén shòuqì yú gǔ.

30.3

穀入於胃，乃傳與五藏六府，五藏六府皆受於氣。

Gǔ rù yú wèi , nǎi chuán/zhuàn yǔ/yù/yú wǔ cáng/zàng liù fǔ , wǔ cáng/zàng liù fǔ jiē shòu yú qì.

30.4

其清者為榮，濁者為衛，榮行脈中，

Qí qīng zhě wéiróng , zhuó zhě wéi/wèi wèi , róngxíng mài/mò zhōng/zhòng ,

衛行脈外，榮周不息，五十而復大會。

wèi xíng mài/mò wài , róng zhōu bùxī , wǔshí ér fù dàhuì.

30.5

陰陽相貫，如環之無端，故知榮衛相隨也。

Yīnyáng xiāng/xiàng guàn , rú huán zhīwú duān , gùzhī róng wèi xiāngsuí yě.

31.1

三十一難曰：三焦者，何稟何（~~生~~）〔主〕？
Sānshíyī nán yuē：sānjiāo zhě，hé bǐng hé (~~shēng~~) [zhǔ]？

31.2

何始何終？其治常在何許？可曉以不？
Hé shǐ hé zhōng? qí zhì cháng zài héxǔ?kě xiǎo yǐ bù?

31.3

然：三焦者，水穀之道路，氣之所終始也。
Rán：sānjiāo zhě，shuǐgǔ zhī dàolù，qì zhī suǒ zhōngshǐ yě.

31.4

上焦者，在心下下膈，在胃上口，主內而不出。
Shàngjiāo zhě，zàixīn xiàxià gé，zài wèi shàngkǒu，zhǔ nèi ér bù chū.

31.5

其治在臆中，玉堂下一寸六分，直兩乳間陷者是。
Qí zhì zài shān zhōng/zhòng，yùtáng xià yī cùn liù fēn，zhí liǎng rǔ jiān/jiàn xiàn zhě shì.

31.6

中焦者，在胃中脘，不上不下，主腐熟水穀。

Zhōngjiāo zhě , zài wèi zhōng/zhòng wǎn , bùshàngbùxià , zhǔ fǔshú shuǐgǔ.

31.7

其治（有）〔在〕齊傍。

Qí zhì (yǒu) [zài] qí/zhāi bàng.

31.8

下焦者，〔在臍下〕，當膀胱上口，

Xiàjiāo zhě , [zài qí xià] , dāng/dàng/dǎng pángguāng shàngkǒu ,

主分別清濁，主出而不內，以傳導也。

zhǔ fēnbié qīng-zhuó , zhǔ chū ér bù nèi , yǐ chuándǎo yě.

31.9

其治在齊下一寸。

Qí zhì zài qí/zhāi xià yī cùn.

31.10

故名曰三焦，其府在氣街。

Gù míng yuē sānjiāo , qí fǔ zài qì jiē.

31.11

(~~一本曰衝~~) 。

(~~Yī běn yuē chōng/chòng~~) .

第五

Dì-Wǔ
Section V

藏府配像

Zàng-Fǔ Pèi Xiàng

Organ Matching/Worthy Images

**This section includes 6 chapters
(32–37)**

32.1

三十二難曰：

Sānshí-èr nán yuē：

五藏俱等，而心肺獨在膈上者，何也？

wǔ cáng/zàng jù děng，ér xīn-fèi dú zài gé shàng zhě，hé yě?

32.2

然：心者血，肺者氣，血為榮，氣為衛，相隨上下，

Rán：xīn zhě xuè/xiě，fèi zhě qì，xuè/xiě wéiróng，qì wéi/wèi wèi，xiāngsuí shàng-xià，

謂之榮衛，通行經絡，營周於外，故令心肺在膈上也。

wèi zhī róng wèi，tōngxíng jīngluò，yíng zhōu yú wài，gù lìng xīn-fèi zài gé shàng yě.

33.1

三十三難曰： 肝青象木，肺白象金；
Sānshísān nán yuē： gān qīng xiàng/xiàng mù，fèi bái xiàng/xiàng jīn；

肝得水而沉，木得水而浮；
gān děi/dé shuǐ ér chén，mù děi/dé shuǐ ér fú；

肺得水而浮，金得水而沉。 其意何也？
fèi děi/dé shuǐ ér fú，jīn děi/dé shuǐ ér chén. Qí yì hé yě?

33.2

然：肝者，非為純木也，乙角也，庚之柔，
Rán：gān zhě，fēi wéi/wèi chún mù yě，yǐ jiǎo/jué yě，gēng zhī róu，

大言陰與陽，小言夫與婦，釋其微陽，
dà yán yīn yǔ/yù/yú yáng，xiǎo yán fū/fù yǔ/yù/yú fù，shì qí wēi yáng，

而吸其微陰之氣，其意樂金，又行陰道多，故令肝得水而沉也。
ér xī qí wēi yīn zhī qì，qí yì lè/yuè jīn，yòu xíng yīndào duō，gù lìng gān děi/dé shuǐ ér chén yě.

33.3

肺者，非為純金也。

Fèi zhě , fēi wéi/wèi chúnjīn yě.

33.4

辛商也，丙之柔，大言陰與陽，小言夫與婦，釋其微陰，

Xīn shāng yě , bǐng zhī róu , dà yán yīn yǔ/yù/yú yáng , xiǎo yán fū/fù yǔ/yù/yú fù , shì qí wēi yīn ,

婚而就火，其意樂火，又行陽道多，故令肺得水而浮也。

hūn ér jiù huǒ , qí yì lè/yuè huǒ , yòu xíng yángdào duō , gù lìng fèi déi/dé shuǐ ér fú yě.

33.5

肺熟而復沉，肝熟而復浮者，何也？

Fèi shú/shóu ér fù chén , gān shú/shóu ér fù fú zhě , hé yě?

33.6

故知辛當歸庚，乙當歸甲也。

gùzhī xīn dāngguī gēng , yǐ dāngguī jiǎ yě.

34.1

三十四難曰：

Sānshísì nán yuē：

五藏各有聲-色-臭-味-〔液〕，〔皆〕可曉知以不？

wǔ cáng/zàng gè yǒushēng, sè/shǎi, chòu/xiù, wèi, 〔yè〕，〔jiē〕 kě xiǎo zhī/zhì yǐ bù?

34.2

然：《十變》言，肝色青，其臭臊，其味酸，其聲呼，其液泣；

Rán：《shí biàn》yán，gān sè/shǎi qīng，qí chòu/xiù sāo/sào，qí wèi suān，qí shēng hū，qí yè qì；

心色赤，其臭焦，其味苦，其聲言，其液汗；

xīn sè/shǎi chì，qí chòu/xiù jiāo，qí wèi kǔ，qí shēng yán，qí yè hàn；

脾色黃，其臭香，其味甘，其聲歌，其液涎；

pí sè/shǎi huáng，qí chòu/xiù xiāng，qí wèi gān，qí shēng gē，qí yè xián；

肺色白，其臭腥，其味辛，其聲哭，其液涕；

fèi sè/shǎi bái，qí chòu/xiù xīng，qí wèi xīn，qí shēng kū，qí yè tì；

腎色黑，其臭腐，其味鹹，其聲呻，其液唾。

shèn sè/shǎi hēi , qí chòufǔ , qí wèi xián , qí shēng shēn , qí yè tuò.

34.3

是五藏聲-色-臭-味-〔液〕也。

Shì wǔ cáng/zàng shēng, sè/shǎi, chòu/xiù, wèi, 〔yè〕 yě.

34.4

五藏有七神，各何所藏耶？

Wǔ cáng/zàng yǒu qī shén , gè hé suǒcáng yé?

34.5

然：藏者，人之神氣所舍藏也。

Rán : cáng/zàng zhě , rén zhī shénqì suǒ shě/shè cáng/zàng yě.

34.6

故肝藏魂，肺藏（魂）〔魄〕，心藏神，

Gù gān cáng/zàng hún , fèi cáng/zàng (hún) 〔pò〕 , xīn cáng/zàng shén ,

脾藏意與智，腎藏精與志也。

pícángyì yǐ/yù/yú zhì , shèn cáng/zàng jīng yǐ/yù/yú zhì yě.

35.1

三十五難曰：

Sānshíwǔ nán yuē：

五藏各有所府，

wǔ cáng/zàng gè yǒusuǒ fǔ，

皆相近，而心肺獨去大腸小腸遠者，何謂也？

jiē xiāngjìn，ér xīn-fèi dú qù dàcháng xiǎocháng yuǎn zhě，héwèi yě？

35.2

〔然〕經言心榮肺衛，通行陽氣，故居有上；

〔Rán〕jīng yán xīn róng fèi wèi，tōngxíng yángqì，gùjū yǒu shàng；

大腸小腸傳陰氣而下，故居在下。

dàcháng xiǎocháng chuán/zhuàn yīnqì érxia，gùjū zàixia。

35.3

所以相去而遠也。

Suǒyǐ xiāngqù ér yuǎn yě。

35.4

又諸府者，皆陽也，清淨之處。

Yòu zhū fǔ zhě, jiē yáng yě, qīng jìng zhī chù/chǔ.

35.5

今大腸小腸胃與膀胱，皆受不淨，其意何也？

Jīn dàcháng xiǎocháng wèi yǔ/yù/yú pángguāng, jiē shòu bù jìng, qí yì hé yě?

35.6

然：諸府者，謂是非也。

Rán: zhū fǔ zhě, wèi shì-fēi yě.

35.7

經言小腸者，受盛之府也。

Jīng yán xiǎocháng zhě, shòu chéng/shèng zhī fǔ yě.

35.8

大腸者，傳瀉行道之府也。

Dàcháng zhě, chuán/zhuàn xiè xíngdào/hángdào zhī fǔ yě.

35.9

膽者，清淨之府也。

Dǎn zhě , qīng jìng zhī fǔ yě.

35.10

胃者，水穀之府也。

Wèi zhě , shuǐgǔ zhī fǔ yě.

35.11

膀胱者，津液之府也。

Pángguāng zhě , jīnyè zhī fǔ yě.

35.12

一府猶無兩名，故知非也。

Yī fǔ yóu wúliǎng míng , gùzhī fēiyě.

35.13

小腸者，心之府。

Xiǎocháng zhě , xīn zhī fǔ.

35.14

大腸者，肺之府。

Dàcháng zhě , fèi zhī fǔ.

35.15

胃者，脾之府。

Wèi zhě , pí zhī fǔ.

35.16

膽者，肝之府。

Dǎn zhě , gān zhī fǔ.

35.17

膀胱者，腎之府。

Pángguāng zhě , shèn zhī fǔ.

35.18

小腸謂赤腸，大腸謂白腸，膽者謂青腸，

Xiǎocháng wèi chì cháng, dàcháng wèi bái cháng, dǎn zhě wèi qīng cháng,

胃者謂黃腸，膀胱者謂黑腸。

wèi zhě wèi huáng cháng, pángguāng zhě wèi hēi cháng.

35.19

下焦〔之〕所治也。

Xiàjiāo [zhī] suǒ zhì yě.

36.1

三十六難曰：

藏各有一耳，腎獨有兩者，何也？

Sānshíliù nán yuē：

cáng/zàng gè yǒu yī ěr，shèn dúyǒu liǎngzhě，hé yě?

36.2

然：腎兩者，非皆腎也。

Rán：shèn liǎngzhě，fēi jiē shèn yě.

36.3

其左者為腎，右者為命門。

Qí zuǒ zhě wéi/wèi shèn，yòu zhě wéi/wèi mìngmén.

36.4

命門者，諸神精之所舍，原氣之所繫也。

Mìngmén zhě，zhū shén jīng zhī suǒ shě/shè，yuán qì zhī suǒ jì/xì yě.

36.5

故男子以藏精，女子以繫胞，故知腎有（一）〔兩〕也。

Gù nánzǐ yǐ cáng/zàng jīng，nǚzǐ yǐ jì/xì bāo，gùzhī shèn yǒu (yī)〔liǎng〕yě.

37.1

三十七難曰：五藏之氣，於何發起，通於何許，可曉以不？
Sānshíqī nán yuē：wǔ cáng/zàng zhī qì，yú hé fāqǐ，tōng/tòng yú héxǔ，kě xiǎo yǐ bù?

37.2

然：五藏者，（~~當上關於九竅也~~）〔常內閱於上七竅也〕。
Rán：wǔ cáng/zàng zhě，（~~dāngshàng guānyú jiǔqiào yě~~）〔cháng nèi yuè yú shàng qīqiào yě〕。

37.3

故肺氣通於鼻，鼻和則知香臭矣；
Gù fèi qì tōng/tòng yú bí，bí hé zé zhī/zhì xiāng-chòu yǐ；

肝氣通於目，目和則知白黑矣；
gānqì tōng/tòng yú mù，mù hé zé zhī/zhì bái hēi yǐ；

脾氣通於口，口和則知穀味矣；
píqì tōng/tòng yú kǒu，kǒu hé zé zhī/zhì gǔ wèi yǐ；

心氣通於舌，舌和則知五味矣；

xīnqì tōng/tòng yú shé , shé hé zé zhī/zhì wǔ-wèi yǐ ;

腎氣通於耳，耳和則知五音矣。

shèngqì tōng/tòng yú ěr , ěr hé zé zhī/zhì wǔyīn yǐ.

37.4

五藏不和，則（丸）〔七〕竅不通；

Wǔ cáng/zàng bùhé , zé (jiǎ) [qī] qiào bùtōng ;

六府不和，則留結為癰。

liù fǔ bùhé , zé liú jiéwéi yōng.

37.5

邪在六府，則陽脈不和；

Yé/Xié zài liù fǔ , zé yáng mài/mò bùhé ;

陽脈不和，則氣留之；

yáng mài/mò bùhé , zé qì liú zhī ;

氣留之，則陽脈盛矣。

qì liú zhī , zé yáng mài/mò chéng/shèng yǐ.

37.6

邪在五藏，則陰脈不和；

Yé/Xié zài wǔ cáng/zàng , zé yīn mài/mò bùhé ;

陰脈不和，則血留之；

yīn mài/mò bùhé , zé xuè/xiě liú zhī ;

血留之，則陰脈盛矣。

xuè/xiě liú zhī , zé yīn mài/mò chéng/shèng yǐ.

37.7

陰氣太盛，則陽氣不得相營也，故曰格。

Yīnqì tài chéng/shèng , zé yángqì bùdé xiāng/xiàng yíng yě , gù yuē gé.

37.8

陽氣太盛，則陰氣不得相營也，故曰關。

Yángqì tài chéng/shèng , zé yīnqì bùdé xiāng/xiàng yíng yě , gù yuē guān.

37.9

陰陽俱盛，不得相營也，故曰關格。

Yīnyáng jù chéng/shèng , bùdé xiāng/xiàng yíng yě , gù yuē guān gé.

37.10

關格者，不得盡其命而死矣。

Guān gé zhě , bùdé jìn qí mìng ér sǐ yǐ.

37.11

經言氣獨行於五藏，不營於六府者，何也？

Jīng yán qì dúxíng yú wǔ cáng/zàng , bù yíng yú liù fǔ zhě , hé yě?

37.12

然：〔夫〕氣之所行也，如水之流，不得息也。

Rán : [fū/fú] qì zhī suǒ xíng yě , rú shuǐ zhīliú , bùdé xī yě.

37.13

故陰脈營於五藏，陽脈營於六府，

Gù yīn mài/mò yíng yú wǔ zàng , yáng mài/mò yíng yú liù fǔ ,

如環之無端，莫知其紀，

rú huán zhīwú duān , mò zhī/zhì qí jì ,

終而復始，其不覆溢，人氣內溫於藏府，外濡於腠理。

zhōng ér fù shǐ , qí bù fù yì , rénqì nèi wēn yú zàngfǔ , wài rú yú còulǐ.

第六

Dì-Liù

Section VI

藏府度數

Zàng-Fǔ Dù Shu

Viscera & Bowels Systems Enumeration

**This section includes 10 chapters
(38–47)**

38.1

三十八難曰：

Sānshíbā nán yuē：

藏唯有五，府獨有六者，何也？

cáng/zàng wéiyǒu wǔ , fǔ dúyǒu liù zhě , hé yě?

38.2

然：所以府有六者，謂三焦也。

Rán : suǒyǐ fǔ yǒu liù zhě , wèi sānjiāo yě.

38.3

有原氣之別焉，主持諸氣，有名而無形，

Yǒu yuán qì zhī bié/biè yān , zhǔchí zhū qì , yǒumíng ér wúxíng ,

其經屬手少陽，此外府也，故言府有六焉。

qí jīng shǔ/zhǔ shǒu shàoyáng , cǐwài fǔ yě , gù yán fǔ yǒu liù yān.

39.1

三十九難曰： 經言府有五，藏有六者，何也？

Sānshíjiǔ nán yuē : jīng yán fǔ yǒu wǔ , cáng/zàng yǒu liù zhě , hé yě?

39.2

然：六府者，正有五府也。

Rán : liù fǔ zhě , zhèng/zhēng yǒu wǔ fǔ yě.

39.3

然五藏亦有六藏者，謂腎有兩藏也。

Rán wǔ cáng/zàng yì yǒu liù cáng/zàng zhě , wèi shèn yǒu liǎng cáng/zàng yě.

39.4

其左為腎，右為命門。

Qí zuǒ wéi/wèi shèn , yòu wéi/wèi mìngmén.

39.5

命門者，謂精神之所舍也；

Mìngmén zhě , wèi jīngshén zhī suǒ shě/shè yě ;

男子以藏精，女子以繫胞，
nánzǐ yǐ cáng/zàng jīng , nǚzǐ yǐ jì/xì bāo ,

其氣與腎通，故言藏有六也。
qí qì yǔ/yù/yú shèn tōng/tòng , gù yán cáng/zàng yǒu liù yě.

39.6

府有五者，何也？
Fǔ yǒu wǔ zhě , hé yě?

39.7

然：五藏各〔有〕一府，三焦亦是一府，
Rán : wǔ cáng/zàng gè [yǒu] yī fǔ , sānjiāo yì shì yī fǔ ,

然不屬於五藏，故言府有五焉。
rán bù shǔyú wǔ cáng/zàng , gù yán fǔ yǒu wǔ yān.

40.1

四十難曰：經言肝主色，心主臭，脾主味，肺主聲，腎主液。

Sìshí nán yuē : jīng yán gān zhǔ sè/shǎi , xīn zhǔ chòu/xiù , pí zhǔ wèi , fèi zhǔ shēng , shèn zhǔ yè.

40.2

鼻者，肺之候，而反知香臭；耳者，腎之候，而反聞聲，其意何也？

Bí zhě , fèi zhī hòu , ér fǎn zhī/zhī xiāng-chòu ; ěr zhě , shèn zhī hòu , ér fǎn wén shēng , qí yì hé yě?

40.3

然：肺者，西方金也，金生於巳，

Rán : fèi zhě , xīfāng jīn yě , jīn shēngyú sì ,

巳者南方火也，火者心，心主臭，故令鼻知香臭；

sì zhě nánfāng huǒ yě , huǒ zhě xīn , xīn zhǔ chòu/xiù , gù lìng bí zhī/zhī xiāng-chòu ;

腎者，北方水也，水生於申，申者西方金，

shèn zhě , běifāng shuǐ yě , shuǐshēng yú shēn , shēn zhě xīfāng jīn ,

金者肺，肺主聲，故令耳聞聲。

jīn zhě fèi , fèi zhǔ shēng , gù lìng ěrwén shēng.

41.1

四十一難曰： 肝獨有兩葉，以何應也？

Sìshíyī nán yuē : gān dúyǒu liǎng yè , yǐ hé yīng/yìng yě?

41.2

然：肝者，東方木也，木者春也。

Rán : gān zhě , dōngfāng mù yě , mù zhě chūn yě.

41.3

萬物始生，其尚幼小，意無所親，去太陰尚近，

Wànwù shǐ shēng , qí shàng yòuxiǎo , yì wú suǒqīn , qù tàiyīn shàng jìn ,

離太陽不遠，猶有兩心，故有兩葉，亦應木葉也。

lí tàiyáng bù yuǎn , yóu yǒu liǎng xīn , gù yǒu liǎng yè , yì yīng/yìng mù yè yě.

42.1

四十二難曰： 人腸胃長短，受水穀多少，各幾何？

Sìshí-èr nán yuē : rén chángwèi chángduǎn , shòu shuǐgǔ duōshao/duōshǎo , gè jǐhé?

42.2

然：胃大一尺五寸，徑五寸，長二尺六寸，

Rán : wèi dà yī chǐ wǔ cùn , jīng wǔ cùn , cháng/zhǎng èr chǐ liù cùn ,

橫屈受水穀三斗五升，

héng/hèng qū shòu shuǐgǔ sān dòu wǔ shēng ,

其中常留穀二斗，水一斗五升。

qízhōng cháng liú gǔ èr dòu , shuǐ yī dòu wǔ shēng.

42.3

小腸大二寸半，徑八分分之少半，長三丈二尺，

Xiǎocháng dà-èr cùn bàn , jīng bāfēn fēnzhī shǎo/shào bàn , cháng/zhǎng sān zhàng èr chǐ ,

受穀二斗四升，水六升〔三〕合合之太半。

shòu gǔ èr dòu sì shēng , shuǐ liù shēng [sān] hé/gě hé/gě zhī tài bàn.

42.4

腸大四寸，徑一寸半，長二丈一尺，受穀一斗，水七升半。

Cháng dàsì cùn , jìng yī cùn bàn , cháng/zhǎng èr zhàng yī chǐ , shòu gǔ yī dòu , shuǐ qī shēng bàn.

42.5

廣腸大八寸，徑二寸半，長二尺八寸，

Guǎng cháng dà/dài bā cùn , jìng èr cùn bàn , cháng/zhǎng èr chǐbā cùn ,

受穀九升三合八分合之一。

shòu gǔ jiǔ shēng sānhé bāfēn hé/gě zhīyī.

42.6

故腸胃凡長五丈八尺四寸，

Gù chángwèi fán cháng/zhǎng wǔ zhàng bā chǐ sì cùn ,

合受水穀八斗七升六合八分合之一，

hé/gě shòu shuǐgǔ bā dòu qī shēng liùhé bāfēn hé/gě zhīyī ,

此腸胃長短受水穀之數也。

cǐ chángwèi chángduǎn shòu shuǐgǔ zhī shù/shǔ/shuò yě.

42.7

肝重（𠩺）〔二〕斤四兩，左三葉右四葉，凡七葉，主藏魂。

Gān zhòng/chóng (sì) [èr] jīn sì liǎng, zuǒ sān yè yòu sì yè, fán qī yè, zhǔ cáng/zàng hún.

42.8

心重十二兩，中有七孔三毛，

Xīnzhòng shí-èr liǎng, zhōng/zhòng yǒu qīkǒng sān máo,

盛精汁三合，主藏神。

chéng/shèng jīngzhī sānhé, zhǔ cáng/zàng shén.

42.9

脾重二斤三兩，扁廣三寸，長五寸，

Pí zhòng/chóng èr jīn sānliǎng, biǎn/piān guǎng sān cùn, cháng/zhǎng wǔ cùn,

有散膏半斤，主裹血，溫五藏，主藏意。

yǒu sàn/sǎn gào/gāo bàn jīn, zhǔ guǒ xuè/xiě, wēn wǔ cáng/zàng, zhǔ cáng/zàng yì.

42.10

肺重三（兩）〔斤〕三兩，六葉兩耳，凡八葉，主藏（魂）〔魄〕。

Fèi zhòng/chóng sān (~~liǎng~~) [jīn] sānliǎng, liù yè liǎng'ěr, fán bā yè, zhǔ cáng/zàng (~~hún~~) [pò] .

42.11

腎有兩枚，重一斤一兩，主藏志。

Shèn yǒu liǎng méi, zhòng/chóng yī jīn yī liǎng, zhǔ cáng/zàng zhì.

42.12

膽在肝之短葉間，重三兩三銖，盛精汁三合。

Dǎn zài gān zhī duǎn yè jiān/jiàn, zhòng/chóng sānliǎng sān zhū, chéng/shèng jīngzhī sānhé.

42.13

胃重二斤二兩，紆曲屈伸，長二尺六寸，大一尺五寸，

Wèi zhòng/chóng èr jīn èr liǎng, yū qū/qū qūshēn, cháng/zhǎng èr chǐ liù cùn, dà yī chǐ wǔ cùn ,

徑五寸，盛穀二斗，水一斗五升。

jìng wǔ cùn, chéng/shèng gǔ èr dòu, shuǐ yī dòu wǔ shēng.

42.14

小腸重二斤十四兩，長三丈二尺，

Xiǎocháng zhòng/chóng èr jīn shísi liǎng , cháng/zhǎng sān zhàng èr chǐ ,

廣二寸半，徑八分分之少半，左廻

guǎng èr cùn bàn , jìng bāfēn fēnzhī shǎo/shào bàn , zuǒ jiǒng (PU: p. 416, L:16)

42.15

疊積十六曲，盛穀二斗四升，水六升三合合之太半。

Dié jī shíliù qǔ/qū , chéng/shèng gǔ èr dòu sì shēng , shuǐ liù shēng sānhé hé/gě zhī tài bàn.

42.16

大腸重二斤十二兩，長二丈一尺，

Dàcháng zhòng/chóng èr jīn shí-èr liǎng , cháng/zhǎng èr zhàng yī chǐ ,

廣四寸，徑一寸，當齊右?

guǎng sì cùn , jìng yī cùn , dāng/dàng/dǎng qíyòu?

42.17

〔疊積〕十六曲，盛穀一斗，水七升半。

〔Dié jī〕shíliù qǔ/qū , chéng/shèng gǔ yī dòu , shuǐ qī shēng bàn.

42.18

膀胱重九兩二銖，縱廣九寸，盛溺九升九合。

Pángguāng zhòng/chóng jiǔ liǎng èr zhū , zòng guǎng jiǔ cùn , chéng/shèng niào/nì jiǔ shēng jiǔ hé/gě.

42.19

口廣二寸半，唇至齒長九分，

Kǒu guǎng èr cùn bàn , chún zhì chǐ cháng/zhǎng jiǔ fēn ,

齒以後至會厭，深三寸半，大容五合。

chǐ yǐhòu zhì huìyàn , shēn sān cùn bàn , dà/dài róng wǔ hé/gě.

42.20

舌重十兩，長七寸，廣二寸半。

Shé zhòng/chóng shí liǎng , cháng/zhǎng qī cùn , guǎng èr cùn bàn.

42.21

咽門重十兩，廣二寸半，至胃長一尺六寸。

Yàn/Yè/Yān mén zhòng/chóng shí liǎng , guǎng èr cùn bàn , zhì wèi cháng/zhǎng yī chǐ liù cùn.

42.22

喉嚨重十二兩，廣二寸，長一尺二寸，九節。

Hóulóng zhòng/chóng shí-èr liǎng , guǎng èr cùn , cháng/zhǎng yī chǐ èr cùn , jiǔ jié/jiē.

42.23

肛門重十二兩，大八寸，徑二寸大半，

Gāngmén zhòng/chóng shí-èr liǎng , dà/dài bā cùn , jìng èr cùn dàbàn ,

長二尺八寸，受穀九升三合八分合之一。

cháng/zhǎng èr chǐ bā cùn , shòu gǔ jiǔ shēng sānhé bāfēn hé/gě zhīyī.

43.1

四十三難曰： 人不食飲，七日而死者，何也？

Sìshísān nán yuē : rén bù shí/sì yǐn , qī rì ér sǐzhě , hé yě?

43.2

然：人胃中常有留穀二斗，水一斗五升。

Rán : rén wèi zhōngcháng yǒu liú gǔ èr dòu , shuǐ yī dòu wǔ shēng.

43.3

故平人日再至圜，一行二升半，〔一〕日中五升，

Gù píng rén rì zài zhì qīng , yīháng/yīxíng èr shēng bàn , 〔 yī 〕 rìzhōng wǔ shēng ,

七日五七三斗五升，而水穀盡矣。

qī rì wǔ-qī sān dòu wǔ shēng , ér shuǐgǔ jìn yǐ.

43.4

故平人不食飲七日而死者，水穀津液俱盡，即死矣。

Gù píng rén bù shí/sì yǐn qī rì ér sǐzhě , shuǐgǔ jīnyè jùjìn , jí sǐ yǐ.

44.1

四十四難曰： 七衝門何在？

Sìshísì nán yuē : qī chōng/chòng mén hézài?

44.2

然：唇為飛門，齒為戶門，會厭為吸門，

Rán : chún wéi/wèi fēi mén , chǐ wéi/wèi hù mén , huìyàn wéi/wèi xī mén ,

胃為賁門，太倉下口為幽門，

wèi wéi/wèi bēnmén , tài cāng xiàkǒu wéi/wèi yōumén ,

大腸小腸會為闌門，下極為魄門，故曰七衝門也。

tài cháng xiǎocháng huì wéi/wèi lán mén , xià jíwéi pòmén , gù yuē qī chōng/chòng mén yě.

45.1

四十五難曰： 經言八會者，何也？

Sìshíwǔ nán yuē : jīng yán bā huì zhě , hé yě?

45.2

然：府會大倉，藏會季脅，筋會陽陵泉，

Rán : fǔ huì dà/dài cāng , cáng/zàng huì jì xié , jīn huì yáng líng quán ,

髓會絕骨，血會鬲俞，骨會大杼，

suǐ huì jué gǔ , xuè/xiě huì gé/lì yú , gǔ huì dà/dài zhū ,

脈〔會〕太淵，氣會三焦，外一筋直兩乳內也。

mài/mò [huì] tài yuān , qì huì sānjiāo , wài yī jīn zhí liǎng rǔ nèi yě.

45.3

熱病在內者，取其會之氣穴也。

Rèbìng zàinèi zhě , qǔ qí huì zhī qì xué yě.

46.1

四十六難曰：老人臥而不寐，少壯寐而不寤者，何也？
Sìshíliù nán yuē : lǎorén wò ér bù mèi , shàozhuàng mèi ér bù wù zhě , hé yě?

46.2

然：經言少壯者，血氣盛，肌肉滑，氣道通，
Rán : jīng yán shàozhuàng zhě , xuèqì chéng/shèng , jīròu huá , qìdào tōng/tòng ,

榮衛之行不失於常，故晝日精，夜不寤〔也〕。
róng wèi zhī xíng bùshī yú cháng , gù zhòurì jīng , yè bù wù [yě] .

46.3

老人血氣衰，（氣）〔肌〕肉不滑，榮衛之道澹，
Lǎorén xuèqì shuāi/cuī , (qì) [jī] ròu bù huá , róng wèi zhī dào/dǎo sè ,

故晝日不能精，夜不得寐也，故知老人不得寐也。
gù zhòurì bùnéng jīng , yè bùdé mèi yě , gùzhī lǎorén bùdé mèi yě.

47.1

四十七難曰： 人面獨能耐寒者，何也？
Sìshíqī nán yuē : rénmiàn dú néngnài hán zhě , hé yě?

47.2

然：人頭者，諸陽之會也。
Rán : réntóu zhě , zhū yáng zhī huì yě.

47.3

諸陰脈皆至頸胸中而還，
Zhū yīn mài/mò jiē zhì jǐng/gěng xiōngzhōng ér hái/huán ,

獨諸陽脈皆上至頭耳，
dú zhū yáng mài/mò jiē shàng zhì tóu ěr ,

故令面耐寒也。
gù lìng miàn nàihán yě.

第七

Dì-Qī
Section VII

虛實邪正

Xū-shí Xié Zhèng

Empty & Full, Evil & Upright [Qi]

**This section includes 5 chapters
(48–52)**

48.1

四十八難曰： 人有三虛三實，何謂也？

Sìshíbā nán yuē : rén yǒu sān xū sān shí , héwèi yě?

48.2

然：有脈之虛實，有病之虛實，有診之虛實也。

Rán : yǒu mài/mò zhī xū-shí , yǒubìng zhī xū-shí , yǒu zhěn zhī xū-shí yě.

48.3

脈之虛實者，濡者為虛，緊牢者為實。

Mài/Mò zhī xū-shí zhě , rú zhě wéi/wèi xū , jǐn láo zhě wéi/wèi shí.

48.4

病之虛實者，出者為虛 （實），入者為實；

Bìng zhī xū-shí zhě , chū zhě wéi/wèi xū (shí) , rù zhě wéi/wèi shí ;

言者為虛，不言者為實；

yán zhě wéi/wèi xū , bù yán zhě wéi/wèi shí ;

緩者為虛，急者為實。

huǎn zhě wéi/wèi xū , jí zhě wéi/wèi shí.

48.5

診之虛實者，（~~濡者為虛~~），（~~牢者為實~~）；

Zhěn zhī xū-shí zhě , (~~rú zhě wéi/wèi xū~~) , (~~láo zhě wéi/wèi shí~~) ;

癢者為虛，痛者為實；

yǎng zhě wéi/wèi xū , tòng zhě wéi/wèi shí ;

外痛內快，為外實內虛；

wài tòng nèi kuài , wéi/wèi wài shí nèi xū ;

內痛外快，為內實外虛，故曰虛實也。

nèi tòng wàikuài , wéi/wèi nèishí wài xū , gù yuē xū-shí yě.

49.1

四十九難曰：有正經自病，有五邪所傷，何以別之？
Sìshíjiǔ nán yuē : yǒu zhèngjīng zì bìng , yǒu wǔ yé/xié suǒshāng , héyǐ bié/biè zhī?

49.2

然：經言憂愁思慮則傷心，形寒飲冷則傷肺，
Rán : jīng yán yōuchóu sīlǜ zé shāngxīn , xíng hán yǐn lěng zé shāng fèi ,

恚怒氣逆，上而不下則傷肝，飲食勞倦則傷脾，
huìnù qì nì , shàng ér bùxià zé shānggān , yǐnshí láojiàn zé shāngpí ,

久坐濕地，強力入水則傷腎，是正經之自病也。
jiǔzuò shīdì , qiánglì rùshuǐ zé shāngshèn , shìzhèng jīng zhī zì bìng yě.

何謂五邪？
Héwèi wǔ yé/xié?

49.3

然：有中風，有傷暑，有飲食勞倦，

Rán : yǒu zhòngfēng , yǒushāng shǔ , yǒu yǐnshí láojiàn ,

有傷寒，有中濕，此之謂五邪。

yǒushāng hán , yǒu zhōng/zhòng shī , cǐ zhī wèi wǔ yé/xié.

49.4

假令心病，何以知中風得之？

Jiǎlìng xīnbìng , héyǐ zhī/zhì zhòngfēng děi/dé zhī?

49.5

然：其色當赤。

何以言之？

Rán : qí sè/shǎi dāng/dàng/dǎng chì.

Héyǐ yán zhī?

49.6

肝主色，自入為青，入心為赤，

Gān zhǔ sè/shǎi , zì rù wéi/wèi qīng , rù xīn wéi/wèi chì ,

入脾為黃，入肺為白，入腎為黑。

rù pí wéi/wèi huáng , rù fèi wéi/wèi bái , rù shèn wéi/wèi hēi.

49.7

肝為心邪，故知當赤色也。

Gān wéi/wèi xīn yé/xié , gùzhī dāng/dàng/dǎng chìsè yě.

49.8

其病身熱，脅下滿痛，其脈浮大而絃。

Qí bìng shēn rè , xiéxià mǎn tòng , qí mài fú dà/dài ér xián.

49.9

何以知傷暑得之？

Héyǐ zhī/zhì shāngshǔ dǒu/dé zhī?

49.10

然：當惡〔焦〕臭。

何以言之？

Rán : dāng/dàng/dǎng è/ě/wù [jiāo] chòu/xiù.

Héyǐ yán zhī?

49.11

心主臭，自入為焦臭，入脾為香臭，

Xīn zhǔ chòu/xiù , zì rù wéi/wèi jiāo chòu/xiù , rù pí wéi/wèi xiāng-chòu ,

入肝為臊臭，入腎為腐臭，入肺為腥臭。

rù gān wéi/wèi sāo/sào chòu/xiù , rù shèn wéi/wèi fǔchòu , rù fèi wéi/wèi xīngchòu.

49.12

故知心病傷暑得之（𤇗）當惡〔焦〕臭〔也〕。

Gùzhī xīnbìng shāngshǔ dēi/dé zhī (yě) dāng/dàng/dǎng è/ě/wù [jiāo] chòu/xiù [yě] .

49.13

其病身熱而煩，心痛，其脈浮大而散。

Qí bìng shēn rè ér fán , xīntòng , qí mǎifù dà/dài ér sàn/sǎn.

49.14

何以知飲食勞倦得之？

Héyǐ zhī/zhì yǐnshí láojiàn dēi/dé zhī?

49.15

然：當喜苦味也。

Rán : dāng/dàng/dǎng xǐ kǔwèi yě.

49.16

（~~虛為不欲食~~），（~~實為欲食~~）。何以言之？

（~~Xū wéi/wèi bù yù shí/sì~~），（~~shí wéi/wèi yù shí/sì~~）。 Héyǐ yán zhī?

49.17

脾主味，入肝為酸，入心為苦，

Pí zhǔ wèi , rù gān wéi/wèi suān , rù xīn wéi/wèi kǔ ,

入肺為辛，入腎為鹹，自入為甘。

rù fèi wéi/wèi xīn , rù shèn wéi/wèi xián , zì rù wéi/wèi gān.

49.18

故知脾邪入心，為喜苦味也。

Gùzhī pí yé/xié rù xīn , wéi/wèi xǐ kǔwèi yě.

49.19

其病身熱而體重嗜臥，四肢不收，其脈浮大而緩。

Qí bìng shēn rè ér tǐzhòng shì wò , sìzhī bù shōu , qí mài fú dà/dài ér huǎn.

49.20

何以知傷寒得之？

Héyǐ zhī/zhì shānghán děi/dé zhī?

49.21

然：當譫言妄語。 何以言之？

Rán : dāng/dàng/dǎng zhān yán wàngyǔ. Héyǐ yán zhī?

49.22

肺主聲，入肝為呼，入心為言，入脾為歌，

Fèi zhǔ shēng , rù gān wéi/wèi hū , rù xīn wéi/wèi yán , rù pí wéi/wèi gē ,

入腎為呻，自入為哭，故知肺邪入心為譫言妄語也。

rù shèn wéi/wèi shēn , zì rù wéi/wèi kū , gùzhī fèi yé/xié rù xīn wéi/wèi zhān yán wàngyǔ yě.

49.23

其病身熱，洒洒惡寒，甚則喘咳，其脈浮大而濇。

Qí bìng shēn rè , sǎsǎ wùhán/èhán , shèn zé chuǎn hāi/ké , qí mài fú dà/dài ér sè.

49.24

何以知中濕得之？

Héyǐ zhī/zhì zhōng/zhòng shī dǐ/dé zhī?

49.25

然：當喜汗出不可止。

Rán : dāng/dàng/dǎng xǐ hàn chū bùkě zhǐ.

何以言之？

Héyǐ yán zhī?

49.26

腎主（~~濕~~）〔液〕，入肝為泣，入心為汗，

Shèn zhǔ (~~shī~~) [yè] , rù gān wéi/wèi qì , rù xīn wéi/wèi hàn ,

入脾為（~~液~~）〔涎〕，入肺為涕，自入為唾。

rù pí wéi/wéi (~~yè~~) [xián] , rù fèi wéi/wèi tì , zì rù wéi/wèi tuò.

49.27

故知腎邪入心，為汗出不可止也。

Gùzhī shèn yé/xié rù xīn , wéi/wèi hàn chū bùkě zhǐ yě.

49.28

其病身熱而小腹痛，足脛寒而逆，其脈沉濡而大。

Qí bìng shēn rè ér xiǎofù tòng , zú jìng hán ér nì , qí mài/mò chén rú ér dà/dài.

49.29

此五邪之法也。

Cǐ wǔ yé/xié zhī fǎ yě.

50.1

五十難曰：

Wǔshí nán yuē：

病有虛邪，有實邪，有賊邪，有微邪，有正邪，

bìng yǒu xū yé/xié，yǒu shíxié，yǒu zéi yé/xié，yǒu wēi yé/xié，yǒu zhèng/zhēng yé/xié，

何以別之？

héyǐ bié/biè zhī?

50.2

然：從後來者為虛邪，

Rán：cóng hòulái zhě wéi/wèi xū yé/xié，

從前來者為實邪，

cóngqián láizhě wéi/wèi shíxié，

從所不勝來者為賊邪，

cóng suǒ bùshèng láizhě wéi/wèi zéi yé/xié，

從所勝來者為微邪，

cóng suǒ shèng láizhě wéi/wèi wēi yé/xié ,

自病者為正邪。

zì bìng zhě wéi/wèi zhèng/zhēng yé/xié.

何以言之？

Héyǐ yán zhī?

50.3

假令心病，中風得之為虛邪，

Jiǎlìng xīnbìng , zhòngfēng dēi/dé zhī wéi/wèi xū yé/xié ,

傷暑得之為正邪，飲食勞倦得之為實邪，

shāngshǔ dēi/dé zhī wéi/wèi zhèng/zhēng yé/xié , yǐnshí láojiàn dēi/dé zhī wéi/wèi shíxié ,

傷寒得之為微邪，中濕得之為賊邪。

shānghán dēi/dé zhī wéi/wèi wēi yé/xié , zhōng/zhòng shī dēi/dé zhī wéi/wèi zéi yé/xié.

51.1

五十一難曰：

Wǔshíyī nán yuē：

病有欲得溫者，有欲得寒者，有欲得見人者，

bìng yǒu yù dēi/dé wēn zhě , yǒu yù dēi/dé hán zhě , yǒu yù dēi/dé jiàn rén zhě ,

有不欲得見人者，而各不同，病在何藏府也？

yǒu bù yù dēi/dé jiàn rén zhě , ér gè bù tóng , bìng zài hé zàngfǔ yě?

51.2

然：病欲得寒，而欲見人者，病在府也；

Rán : bìng yù dēi/dé hán , ér yù jiàn rén zhě , bìng zài fǔ yě ;

病欲得溫，而不欲得見人者，病在藏也。

何以言之？

bìng yù dēi/dé wēn , ér bù yù dēi/dé jiàn rén zhě , bìng zài cáng/zàng yě. Héyǐ yán zhī?

51.3

府者陽也，陽病欲得寒，又欲見人；

Fǔ zhě yáng yě , yáng bìng yù děi/dé hán , yòu yù jiàn rén ;

藏者陰也，陰病欲得溫，又欲閉戶獨處，

cáng/zàng zhě yīn yě , yīn bìng yù děi/dé wēn , yòu yù bì hù dúchǔ ,

惡聞人聲，故以別知藏府之病也。

è/ě/wù wénrén shēng , gù yǐ bié/biè zhī/zhì zàngfǔ zhī bìng yě.

52.1

五十二難曰： 府藏發病，根本等不？
Wǔshí-èr nán yuē： fǔ cáng/zàng fābìng , gēnběn děng bù?

52.2

然：不等也。 其不等奈何？
Rán：bùděng yě. Qí bùděng nàihé?

52.3

然：藏病者，止而不移，其病不離其處；
Rán：cáng/zàng bìng zhě , zhǐ ér bù yí , qí bìng bù lí qí chù/chǔ ;

府病者，彷彿賁嚮，上下行流，
fǔ bìng zhě , fǎngfú fén/bēn/bì xiàng , shàng-xià xíng liú ,

居處無常，故以此知藏府根本不同也。
jūchù wúcháng , gù yǐcǐ zhī/zhì zàngfǔ gēnběn bùtóng yě.

難經 *Nàn Jīng* – *The Difficulties Classic* – *Section VII*

第八

Dì-Bā

Section VIII

藏府傳病

Zàng-Fǔ Chuán Bìng

Organs and the Transmission of Disease

**This section includes 2 chapters
(53–54)**

53.1

五十三難曰： 經言七傳者死，間藏者生，何謂也？

Wǔshísān nán yuē : jīng yán qī chuán/zhuàn zhě sǐ , jiān/jiàn cáng/zàng zhě shēng , héwèi yě?

53.2

然：七傳者，傳其所勝也。

Rán : qī chuán/zhuàn zhě , chuán/zhuàn qí suǒ shèng yě.

53.3

間藏者，傳其子也。

何以言之？

Jiān/jiàn cáng/zàng zhě , chuán/zhuàn qí zǐ/zi yě. Héyǐ yán zhī?

53.4

假令心病傳肺，肺傳肝，肝傳脾，脾傳腎，

Jiǎlìng xīnbìng chuán/zhuàn fèi , fèi chuán/zhuàn gān , gān chuán/zhuàn pí , pí chuán/zhuàn shèn ,

腎傳心，一藏不再傷，故言七傳者死也。

shèn chuán/zhuàn xīn , yī cáng/zàng bùzài shāng , gù yán qī chuán/zhuàn zhě sǐ yě.

53.5

間藏者，傳其所生也。

Jiān/jiàn cáng/zàng zhě , chuán/zhuàn qí suǒshēng yě.

53.6

假令心病傳脾，脾傳肺，肺傳腎，腎傳肝，

Jiǎlìng xīnbìng chuán/zhuàn pí , pí chuán/zhuàn fèi , fèi chuán/zhuàn shèn , shèn chuán/zhuàn gān ,

肝傳心，是母子相傳，

gān chuán/zhuàn xīn , shì mǔ-zǐ xiāngchuán ,

竟而復始，如環之無端，故言生也。

jìng ér fù shǐ , rú huán zhīwú duān , gù yán shēng yě.

54.1

五十四難曰： 藏病難治，府病易治，何謂也？

Wǔshísì nán yuē : cáng/zàng bìng nánzhì , fǔ bìng yì zhì , héwèi yě?

54.2

然：藏病所以難治者，傳其所勝也；

Rán : cáng/zàng bìng suǒyǐ nánzhì zhě , chuán/zhuàn qí suǒ shèng yě ;

府病易治者，傳其子也。

fǔ bìng yì zhì zhě , chuán/zhuàn qí zǐ/zi yě.

54.3

與七傳間藏同法也。

Yǔ/Yù/Yú qī chuán/zhuàn jiān/jiàn cáng/zàng tóng/tòng fǎ yě.

第九

Dì-Jiǔ

Section IX

藏府積聚

Zàng-Fǔ Jī-Jù

Organs and Gatherings & Accumulations

**This section includes 2 chapters
(55–56)**

55.1

五十五難曰：病有積-有聚，何以別之？

Wǔshíwǔ nán yuē : bìng yǒu jī, yǒu jù , héyǐ bié/biè zhī?

55.2

然：積者，陰氣也；聚者，陽氣也，故陰沉而伏，陽浮而動。

Rán : jī zhě , yīnqì yě ; jù zhě , yángqì yě , gù yīnchén ér fú , yáng fú ér dòng.

55.3

氣之所積名曰積，氣之所聚名曰聚，故積者，五藏所生；

Qì zhī suǒ jī míng yuē jī , qì zhī suǒ jù míng yuē jù , gù jī zhě , wǔ cáng/zàng suǒshēng ;

聚者，六府所成也。

jù zhě , liù fǔ suǒ chéng yě.

55.4

積者，陰氣也，其始發有常處，其痛不離其部，

Jī zhě , yīnqì yě , qí shǐ fā yǒu cháng chù/chǔ , qí tòng bùlí qí bù ,

上下有所終始，左右有所窮處，〔謂之積〕；

shàngxià yǒusuǒ zhōngshǐ , zuǒyòu yǒusuǒ qióng chù/chǔ , [wèi zhī jī] ；

聚者，陽氣也，其始發無根本，

jù zhě , yángqì yě , qí shǐ fā wú gēnběn ,

上下無所留止，其痛無常處，謂之聚。

shàng-xià wú suǒ liú zhǐ , qí tòng wúcháng chù/chǔ , wèi zhī jù.

55.5

故以是別知積聚也。

Gù yǐshì bié/biè zhī/zhì jījù yě.

56.1

五十六難曰： 五藏之積，各有名乎？
Wǔshíliù nán yuē： wǔ cáng/zàng zhī jī，gè yǒumíng hū?

56.2

以何月何日得之？
Yǐ hé yuè hérì děi/dé zhī?

56.3

然：肝之積名曰肥氣，在左脅下，如覆杯，有頭足。
Rán：gān zhī jī míng yuē féi qì，zài zuǒ xiéxià，rú fùbēi，yǒu tóu zú.

56.4

久不愈，令人發咳逆，**痰瘧**，連歲不已。
Jiǔ bù yù，lìng rén fā hāi/ké nì，kāi/hài/jiē nüè/yào，lián suì bù yǐ.

56.5

以季夏戊己日得之。 何以言之？
Yǐ jìxià wù jǐ rì děi/dé zhī. Héyǐ yán zhī?

56.6

肺病傳於肝，肝當傳脾，脾季夏適王，

Fèibìng chuán/zhuàn yú gān , gān dāng/dàng/dǎng chuán/zhuàn pí , pí jìxià shì wáng ,

王者不受邪，肝復欲還肺，肺不肯受，

wángzhě bù shòu yé/xié , gān fù yù hái/huán fèi , fèi bù kěn shòu ,

故留結為積，故知肥氣以季夏戊己日得之。

gù liú jiéwéi jī , gùzhī féi qì yǐ jìxià wù jǐ rì dēi/dé zhī.

56.7

心之積名曰伏梁，起齊上，大如臂，上至心下。

Xīn zhī jī míng yuē fú liáng , qǐ qí/zhāi shàng , dà/dài rú bì/bei , shàng zhìxīn xià.

56.8

久不愈，令人病煩心，以秋庚辛日得之。

Jiǔ bù yù , lìng rén bìng fánxīn , yǐ qiū gēng xīn rì dēi/dé zhī.

何以言之？

Héyǐ yán zhī?

56.9

腎病傳心，心當傳肺，肺以秋適王，

Shènbìng chuán/zhuàn xīn, xīn dāng/dàng/dǎng chuán/zhuàn fèi, fèi yǐ qiū shì wáng,

王者不受邪，心復欲還腎，腎不肯受，

wángzhě bù shòu yé/xié, xīn fù yù hái/huán shèn, shèn bù kěn shòu,

故留結為積，故知伏梁以秋庚辛日得之。

gù liú jiéwéi jī, gùzhī fú liáng yǐ qiū gēng xīn rì dēi/dé zhī.

56.10

脾之積名曰痞氣，在胃脘，覆大如盤。

Pí zhī jī míng yuē pǐqì, zài wèi wǎn, fù dà/dài rú pán.

56.11

久不愈，令人四肢不收，發黃疸，飲食不為肌膚。

Jiǔ bù yù, lìng rén sìzhī bù shōu, fāhuáng dǎn, yǐnshí bù wéi/wèi jīfū.

56.12

以冬壬癸日得之。

Yǐ dōng rén guǐ rì dēi/dé zhī.

何以言之？

Héyǐ yán zhī?

56.13

肝病傳脾，脾當傳腎，腎以冬適王，

Gānbìng chuán/zhuàn pí , pí dāng/dàng/dǎng chuán/zhuàn shèn , shèn yǐ dōng shì wáng ,

王者不受邪，脾復欲還肝，肝不肯受，

wángzhě bù shòu yé/xié , pí fù yù hái/huán gān , gān bù kěn shòu ,

故留結為積，故知痞氣以冬壬癸日得之。

gù liú jiéwéi jī , gùzhī pǐqì yǐ dōng rén guǐ rì děi/dé zhī.

56.14

肺之積名曰息賁，在右脅下，覆大如杯。

Fèi zhī jī míng yuē xī fēn/bēn/bì , zài yòu xiéxià , fù dà/dài rú bēi.

56.15

久不已，令人洒淅寒熱，喘咳，發肺壅。

jiǔ bù yǐ , lìng rén sǎ/xiǎn hánrè , chuǎn hāi/ké , fā fèi yōng.

56.16

以春甲乙日得之。

Yǐ chūn jiǎ yǐ rì děi/dé zhī.

何以言之？

Héyǐ yán zhī?

56.17

心病傳肺，肺當傳肝，肝以春適王，

Xīnbìng chuán/zhuàn fèi, fèi dāng/dàng/dǎng chuán/zhuàn gān, gān yǐ chūn shì wáng,

王者不受邪，肺復欲還心，心不肯受，

wángzhě bù shòu yé/xié, fèi fù yù hái/huán xīn, xīn bù kěn shòu,

故留結為積，故知息賁以春甲乙日得之。

gù liú jiéwéi jī, gùzhī xī fén/bēn/bì yǐ chūn jiǎ yǐ rì dēi/dé zhī.

56.18

腎之積名曰賁豚，發於少腹，上至心下，

Shèn zhī jī míng yuē fén/bēn/bì tún, fā yú shàofù, shàng zhìxīn xià,

若豚狀，或上或下無時，久不已，

ruò tún zhuàng, huò shàng huò xià wúshí, jiǔ bù yǐ,

令人喘逆，骨痿少氣，以夏丙丁日得之。

lìng rén chuǎn nì, gǔ wěi shǎo qì, yǐ xià bǐng dīng rì dēi/dé zhī.

何以言之？

Hé yǐ yán zhī?

56.19

脾病傳腎，腎當傳心，心以夏適王，

Píbing chuán/zhuàn shèn, shèn dāng/dàng/dǎng chuán/zhuàn xīn, xīn yǐ xià shì wáng,

王者不受邪，腎復欲還脾，脾不肯受，

wángzhě bù shòu yé/xié, shèn fù yù hái/huán pí, pí bù kěn shòu,

故留結為積，故知賁豚以夏丙丁日得之。

gù liú jiéwéi jī, gùzhī fén/bēn/bì tún yǐ xià bǐng dīng rì déi/dé zhī.

56.20

此是五積之要法也。

Cǐ shì wǔ jī zhī yào/yāo fǎ yě.

第十

Dì-Shí

Section X

五泄傷寒

Wǔ Xiè Shāng Hán

The Five Discharges [& / due to] Injury by Cold

**This section includes 4 chapters
(57–60)**

57.1

五十七難曰：泄凡有幾？皆有名不？
Wǔshíqī nán yuē：xiè/yì fán yǒu jǐ/jī? jiē yǒumíng bù?

57.2

然：泄凡有五，其名不同。
Rán：xiè/yì fán yǒu wǔ，qí míng bùtóng.

57.3

有胃泄，有脾泄，有大腸泄，
Yǒu wèi xiè/yì，yǒu píxiè，yǒu dàcháng xiè/yì，

有小腸泄，有大瘕泄，名曰後重。
yǒu xiǎocháng xiè/yì，yǒu dà/dài jiǎ xiè/yì，míng yuē hòu zhòng/chóng.

57.4

胃泄者，飲食不化，色黃。
Wèi xiè/yì zhě，yǐnshí bù huà，sè/shǎi huáng.

57.5

脾泄者，腹脹滿，泄注，食即嘔吐逆。

Píxiè zhě , fùzhàng mǎn , xiè/yì zhù/zhù , shí/sì jí ǒutù nì.

57.6

大腸泄者，食已窘迫，大便色白，腸鳴切痛。

Dàcháng xiè/yì zhě , shí/sì yǐ jiǒngpò , dàbiàn sè/shǎi bái , chángmíng qiē/qiè tòng.

57.7

小腸泄者，溲而便膿血，少腹痛。

Xiǎocháng xiè/yì zhě , sōu ér biàn/pián nóngxuè , shàofù tòng.

57.8

大瘕泄者，裏急後重，

Dà/Dài jiǎ xiè/yì zhě , guǒ jí hòu zhòng/chóng , (PU: p.510, L:7)

數至圜而不能便，莖中痛。

shù/shǔ/shuò zhì qīng ér bùnéng biàn/pián , jīng zhōng/zhòng tòng.

57.9

此五泄之〔要〕法也。

Cǐ wǔ xiè/yì zhī [yào/yāo] fǎ yě.

58.1

五十八難曰： 傷寒有幾？ 其脈有變不？
Wǔshíbā nán yuē： shānghán yǒu jǐ/jī? Qí mài/mò yǒu biàn bù?

58.2

然：傷寒有五，有中風，有傷寒，有濕溫，
Rán：shānghán yǒu wǔ，yǒu zhòngfēng，yǒushāng hán，yǒu shī wēn，

有熱病，有溫病，其所苦各不同。
yǒu rèbìng，yǒu wēnbìng，qí suǒ kǔ gè bùtóng.

58.3

中風之脈，陽浮而滑，陰濡而弱。
Zhòngfēng zhī mài/mò，yáng fú ér huá，yīn rú ér ruò.

58.4

濕溫之脈，陽濡而弱，陰小而急。

Shī wēn zhī mài/mò, yáng rú ér ruò, yīn xiǎo ér jí.

58.5

傷寒之脈，陰陽俱盛而緊澹。

Shānghán zhī mài/mò, yīnyáng jù chéng/shèng ér jǐn sè.

58.6

熱病之脈，陰陽俱浮，浮之〔而〕滑，沉之散澹。

Rèbìng zhī mài/mò, yīnyáng jù fú, fú zhī 〔ér〕 huá, chén zhī sàn/sǎn sè.

58.7

溫病之脈，行在諸經，不知何經之動也，各隨其經所在而取之。

Wēnbìng zhī mài/mò, xíngzài zhū jīng, bùzhī hé jīng zhī dòng yě, gè suí qí jīng suǒzài ér qǔ zhī.

58.8

(陽) 〔傷〕寒有汗出而愈，下之而死者；

(Cháng) 〔Shāng〕hán yǒu hàn chū ér yù, xià zhī ér sǐzhě ;

有汗出而死，下之而愈者，何也？

yǒu hàn chū ér sǐ, xià zhī ér yù zhě, hé yě?

58.9

然：陽虛陰盛，汗出而愈，下之即死；

Rán : yángxū yīnshèng , hàn chū ér yù , xià zhī jí sǐ ;

陽盛陰虛，汗出而死，下之而愈。

yángshèng yīnxū , hàn chū ér sǐ , xià zhī ér yù.

58.10

寒熱之病，候之如何也？

Hánrè zhī bìng , hòu zhī rúhé yě?

58.11

然：皮寒熱者，皮不可近席，毛髮焦，鼻_橐，不得汗；

Rán : pí hánrè zhě , pí bùkě jìn xí , máofà jiāo , bí gǎo , bùdé hàn ; (PU: p.515, L:12)

肌寒熱者，（~~皮膚~~）〔肌〕痛，唇舌_橐，無汗；

jī hánrè zhě , (pífū) [jī] tòng , chúnshé gǎo , wú hàn ; (PU: p.515, L:13)

骨寒熱者，病無所安，汗注不休，齒本_橐痛。

gǔ hánrè zhě , bìng wú suǒ ān , hàn zhù bùxiū , chǐ běn gǎo tòng. (PU: p.515, L:14)

59.1

五十九難曰：狂癲之病，何以別之？
Wǔshíjiǔ nán yuē：kuáng diān zhī bìng，héyǐ bié/biè zhī?

59.2

然：狂〔疾〕之始發，少臥而不饑，
Rán：kuáng〔jí〕zhī shǐ fā，shǎo/shào wò ér bù jī，

自高賢也，自辨智也，自貴倨也，
zì gāo xián yě，zì biàn zhì yě，zì guì jù yě，

妄笑好歌樂，妄行不休是也。
wàng xiào hào/hào/hāo gē lè/yuè，wàng xíng bùxiū shì yě.

59.3

癲疾始發，意不樂，直視僵仆，其脈三部陰陽俱盛是也。
Diān jí shǐ fā，yì bù lè/yuè，zhíshì jiāng pú/pū，qí mài/mò sānbù yīnyáng jù chéng/shèng shì yě.

60.1

六十難曰：

頭心之病，有厥痛，有真痛，何謂也？

Liùshí nán yuē：

tóu xīn zhī bìng，yǒu jué tòng，yǒu zhēn tòng，héwèi yě?

60.2

然：手三陽之脈，受風寒，伏留而不去者，則名厥頭痛；

Rán：shǒu sān yáng zhī mài/mò，shòu fēnghán，fú liú ér bù qù zhě，zé míng jué tóutòng；

入連在腦者，名真頭痛。

rù lián zài nǎo zhě，míng zhēn tóutòng.

60.3

其五藏氣相干，名厥心痛；

Qí wǔ cáng/zàng qì xiānggān，míng jué xīntòng；

其痛甚，但在心，手足青者，即名真心痛。

qí tòng shèn，dàn zàixīn，shǒu-zú qīng zhě，jí míng zhēnxīn tòng.

60.4

其真心痛者，旦發夕死，夕發旦死。

Qí zhēnxīn tòng zhě，dàn fā xī sǐ，xī fā dàn sǐ.

第十一

Dì-Shí-yī
Section XI

神聖工巧

Shén Shèng Gōng Qiǎo

Spirit Sage Work Clever
Insightful Work(s) of the Sages

This section includes 1 chapter
(61)

61.1

六十一難曰：

Liùshíyī nán yuē：

經言望而知之謂之神，聞而知之謂之聖，

jīng yán wàng ér zhī/zhì zhī wèi zhī shén，wén ér zhī/zhì zhī wèi zhī shèng，

問而知之謂之工，切脈而知之謂之巧，

wèn ér zhī/zhì zhī wèi zhī gōng，qiè mài ér zhī/zhì zhī wèi zhī qiǎo，

何謂也？

hé wèi yě?

61.2

然：望而知之者，望見其五色，以知其病。

Rán：wàng ér zhī/zhì zhī zhě，wàng jiàn qí wǔ sè，yǐ zhī/zhì qí bìng.

61.3

聞而知之者，聞其五音，以別其病。

Wén ér zhī/zhì zhī zhě，wén qí wǔ yīn，yǐ bié/biè qí bìng.

61.4

問而知之者，（問）〔問〕其所欲五味，
Wèn ér zhī/zhì zhī zhě, (wèn) [wèn] qí suǒ yù wǔ-wèi,

以知其病所起所在也。
yǐ zhī/zhì qí bìng suǒ qǐ suǒ zài yě.

61.5

切脈而知之者，診其寸口，視其虛實，
Qiè mài ér zhī/zhì zhī zhě, zhěn qí cùn kǒu, shì qí xū-shí,

以知其病，病在何藏府也。
yǐ zhī/zhì qí bìng, bìng zài hé zàng fǔ yě.

61.6

經言以外知之曰聖，以內知之曰神，此之謂也。
Jīng yán yǐ wài zhī/zhì zhī yuē shèng, yǐ nèi zhī/zhì zhī yuē shén, cǐ zhī wèi yě.

第十二

Dì-Shí-èr

Section XII

藏府井俞

Zàng-fǔ Jǐng Yú

Organs and their Well Points

**This section includes 7 chapters
(62–68)**

62.1

六十二難曰：

Liùshí-èr nán yuē：

藏井榮有五，府獨有六者，何謂也？
cáng/zàng jǐng xíng/yíng yǒu wǔ，fǔ dúyǒu liù zhě，héwèi yě?

62.2

然：府者陽也，三焦行於諸陽，故置一俞，名曰原。

Rán：fǔ zhě yáng yě，sānjiāo xíng yú zhū yáng，gù zhì yī yú，míng yuē yuán.

62.3

府有六者，亦與三焦共一氣也。

Fǔ yǒu liù zhě，yì yǔ/yù/yú sānjiāo gòng yīqì yě.

63.1

六十三難曰：

Liùshísān nán yuē：

《十變》言五藏六府榮合，皆以井為始者，何也？

《shí biàn》 yán wǔ cáng/zàng liù fǔ xíng/yíng hé/gě , jiē yǐ jǐng wéi/wèi shǐ zhě , hé yě?

63.2

然：井者，東方春也，萬物之始生。

Rán : jǐng zhě , dōngfāng chūn yě , wànwù zhī shǐ shēng.

63.3

諸蚊行喘息，蜎飛蠕動，當生之物，

Zhū qíxíng chuǎnxī , xuān/yuān/juàn/xuǎn/xuàn/yuǎn fēi rú dòng , dāng/dàng/dǎng shēng zhī wù ,

莫不以春而生，故歲數始於春，

mòbù yǐ chūn ér shēng , gù suìshù shǐyú chūn ,

日數始於甲，故以井為始也。

rì shù/shǔ/shuò shǐyú jiǎ , gù yǐ jǐng wéi/wèi shǐ yě.

64.1

六十四難曰：

Liùshísì nán yuē：

《十變》又言陰井木，陽井金；

《shí biàn》 yòu yán yīn jǐng mù , yáng jǐng jīn ；

陰榮火，陽榮水；

yīn xíng/yíng huǒ , yáng xíng/yíng shuǐ ；

陰俞土，陽俞木；

yīn yú tǔ , yáng yú mù ；

陰經金，陽經火；

yīn jīng jīn , yáng jīng huǒ ；

陰合水，陽合土。

yīn hé/gě shuǐ , yáng hé/gě tǔ.

64.2

陰陽皆不同，其意何也？

Yīnyáng jiē bùtóng , qí yì hé yě?

64.3

然：是剛柔之事也。

Rán : shì gāng róu zhī shì yě.

64.4

陰井乙木，陽井庚金。

Yīn jǐng yǐ mù , yáng jǐng gēng jīn.

64.5

陽井庚，庚者，乙之剛也；

Yáng jǐng gēng , gēng zhě , yǐ zhī gāng yě ;

陰井乙，乙者，庚之柔也。

yīn jǐng yǐ , yǐ zhě , gēng zhī róu yě.

64.6

乙為木，故言陰井木也；

Yǐ wéi/wèi mù , gù yán yīn jǐng mù yě ;

庚為金，故言陽井金也，餘皆倣此。

gēng wéi/wèi jīn , gù yán yáng jǐng jīn yě , yú jiē fǎng cǐ.

65.1

六十五難曰：

Liùshíwǔ nán yuē：

經言所出為井，所入為合，其法奈何？

jīng yán suǒ chū wéi/wèi jǐng , suǒ rù wéi/wèi hé/gě , qí fǎ nàihé?

65.2

然：所出為井，井者，東方春也，

Rán : suǒ chū wéi/wèi jǐng , jǐng zhě , dōngfāng chūn yě ,

萬物之始生，故言所出為井也。

wànwù zhī shǐ shēng , gù yán suǒ chū wéi/wèi jǐng yě.

65.3

所入為合，合者，北方冬也，

Suǒ rù wéi/wèi hé/gě , hé/gě zhě , běifāng dōng yě ,

陽氣入藏，故言所入為合也。

yángqì rù cáng/zàng , gù yán suǒ rù wéi/wèi hé/gě yě.

66.1

六十六難曰：

Liùshíliù nán yuē：

經言肺之原出於太淵，

jīng yán fèi zhī yuán chūyú tài yuān，

心之原出於太陵，

xīn zhī yuán chūyú tài líng，

肝之原出於太衝，

gān zhī yuán chūyú tài chōng/chòng，

脾之原出於太白，

pí zhī yuán chūyú tài bái，

腎之原出於太谿，

shèn zhī yuán chūyú tài xī，

少陰之原出於兌骨，
shàoyīn zhī yuán chūyú duì gǔ，

膽之原出於丘墟，
dǎn zhī yuán chūyú qiūxū，

胃之原出於衝陽，
wèi zhī yuán chūyú chōng/chòng yáng，

三焦之原出於陽池，
sānjiāo zhī yuán chūyú yáng chí，

膀胱之原出於京骨，
pángguāng zhī yuán chūyú jīng gǔ，

大腸之原出於合谷，
dàcháng zhī yuán chūyú hé/gě gǔ，

小腸之原出於腕骨。

xiǎocháng zhī yuán chūyú wàngǔ.

66.2

十二經皆以俞為原者，何也？

Shí-èr jīng jiē yǐ yú wéi/wèi yuán zhě , hé yě?

66.3

然：五藏俞者，三焦之所行，氣之所留止也。

Rán : wǔ cáng/zàng yú zhě , sānjiāo zhī suǒ xíng , qì zhī suǒ liú zhǐ yě.

66.4

三焦所行之俞為原者，何也？

Sānjiāo suǒ xíng zhī yú wéi/wèi yuán zhě , hé yě?

66.5

然：臍下腎間動氣者，人之生命也，

Rán : qí xià shèn jiān/jiàn dòngqì zhě , rén zhī shēngmìng yě ,

十二經之根本也，故名曰原。

shí-èr jīng zhī gēnběn yě , gù míng yuē yuán.

66.6

三焦者，原氣之別使也，主通行三氣，經歷於五藏六府。

Sānjiāo zhě , yuán qì zhī bié/biè shǐ yě , zhǔ tōngxíng sān qì , jīnglì yú wǔ cáng/zàng liù fǔ.

66.7

原者，三焦之尊號也，故所止輒為原。

Yuán zhě , sānjiāo zhī zūnhào yě , gùsuǒ zhǐ zhé wéi/wèi yuán.

66.8

五藏六府之有病者，〔皆〕取其原也。

Wǔ cáng/zàng liù fǔ zhī yǒubìng zhě , 〔jiē 〕 qǔ qí yuán yě.

67.1

六十七難曰：

Liùshíqī nán yuē：

五藏募皆 (左) [在] 陰，

wǔ cáng/zàng mù jiē (~~zuǒ~~) [zài] yīn，

而俞在陽者，何謂也？

ér yú zài yáng zhě，héwèi yě？

67.2

然：陰病行陽，陽病行陰，

Rán：yīn bìng xíng yáng，yáng bìng xíng yīn，

故令募在陰，俞在陽〔也〕。

gù lìng mù zài yīn，yú zài yáng [yě] .

68.1

六十八難曰：

Liùshíbā nán yuē：

五藏六府，各有井榮俞經合，皆何所主？

wǔ cáng/zàng liù fǔ , gè yǒu jǐng xíng/yíng yú jīng hé/gě , jiē hé suǒ zhǔ?

68.2

然：經言所出為井，所流為榮，

Rán : jīng yán suǒ chū wéi/wèi jǐng , suǒ liú wéi/wèi xíng/yíng ,

所注為俞，所行為經，所入為合。

suǒ zhù wéi/wèi yú , suǒ xíngwéi jīng , suǒ rù wéi/wèi hé/gě.

68.3

井主心下滿，榮主身熱，俞主體重節痛，

Jǐng zhǔ xīn xià mǎn , xíng/yíng zhǔ shēn rè , yú zhǔ tǐ zhòng/chóng jié/jiē tòng ,

經主喘咳寒熱，合主逆氣而泄，

jīng zhǔ chuǎn hāi/ké hánrè , hé/gě zhǔ nì qì ér xiè/yì ,

此五藏六府其井榮俞經合所主病也。

cǐ wǔ cáng/zàng liù fǔ qí jǐng xíng/yíng yú jīng hé/gě suǒ zhǔ bìng yě.

第十三

Dì-Shí-sān
Section XIII

用鍼補瀉

Yòng Zhēn Bǔ Xiè

The Use of Needles/Acupuncture to Reinforce & Reduce

**This section includes 13 chapters
(69–81)**

69.1

六十九難曰：

Liùshíjiǔ nán yuē：

經言虛者補之，實者瀉之，不實不虛，以經取之，何謂也？

jīng yán xū zhě bǔ zhī , shí zhě xiè zhī , bùshí bù xū , yǐ jīng qǔ zhī , héwèi yě?

69.2

然：虛者補其母，實者瀉其子，當先補之，然後瀉之。

Rán : xū zhě bǔ qí mǔ , shí zhě xiè qí zǐ/zi , dāngxiān bǔ zhī , ránhòu xiè zhī.

69.3

不實不虛，以經取之者，是正經自生病，

Bùshí bù xū , yǐ jīng qǔ zhī zhě , shìzhèng jīng zì shēngbìng ,

不中他邪也，當自取其經，故言以經取之。

bùzhōng tā yé/xié yě , dāng/dàng/dǎng zìqǔ qí jīng , gù yán yǐ jīng qǔ zhī.

70.1

七十難曰：

Qīshí nán yuē：

經言春夏刺淺，秋冬刺深者，何謂也？

jīng yán chūn xià cì/cī qiǎn , qiū dōng cì/cī shēn zhě , héwèi yě?

70.2

然：春夏者，陽氣在上，人氣亦在上，故當淺取之；

Rán : chūn xià zhě , yángqì zài shàng , rénqì yì zài shàng , gù dāng/dàng/dǎng qiǎn qǔ zhī ;

秋冬者，陽氣在下，人氣亦在下，故當深取之。

qiū dōng zhě , yángqì zàixià , rénqì yì zàixià , gù dāng/dàng/dǎng shēn qǔ zhī.

70.3

春夏各致一陰，秋冬各致一陽者，何謂也？

Chūn xià gè zhì yī yīn , qiū dōng gè zhì yī yáng zhě , héwèi yě?

70.4

然：春夏溫，必致一陰者，初下針，
Rán : chūn xià wēn , bì zhì yī yīn zhě , chū xià zhēn ,

沉之至腎肝之部，得氣，引持之陰也；
chén zhīzhì shèn gān zhī bù , déqì , yǐn chí zhī yīn yě ;

秋冬寒，必致一陽者，初內針，
qiū dōng hán , bì zhì yī yáng zhě , chū nèi zhēn ,

淺而浮之至心肺之部，得氣，推內之陽也。
qiǎn ér fú zhīzhì xīn-fèi zhī bù , déqì , tuī nèi zhī yáng yě.

70.5

是謂春夏必致一陰，秋冬必致一陽〔也〕。
Shìwèi chūn xià bì zhì yī yīn , qiū dōng bì zhì yī yáng [yě] .

71.1

七十一難曰：

Qīshíyī nán yuē：

經言刺榮無傷衛，刺衛無傷榮，何謂也？

jīng yán cì/cī róng wúshāng wèi，cì/cī wèi wúshāng róng，héwèi yě?

71.2

然：鍼陽者，臥鍼而刺之；

Rán：zhēn yáng zhě，wò zhēn ér cì/cī zhī；

刺陰者，先以左手攝按所鍼榮俞之處，氣散乃內針。

cì/cī yīn zhě，xiān yǐ zuǒshǒu shè àn suǒ zhēn róng yú zhī chù/chǔ，qì sàn/sǎn nǎi nèi zhēn.

71.3

是謂刺榮無傷衛，刺衛無傷榮也。

Shìwèi cì/cī róng wúshāng wèi，cì/cī wèi wúshāng róng yě.

72.1

七十二難曰：

Qīshí-èr nán yuē：

經言能知迎隨之氣，可令調之；

jīng yán néng zhī/zhì yíng suí zhī qì , kě lìng diào/tiáo zhī ；

調氣之方，必在陰陽，何謂也？

diào/tiáo qì zhī fāng , bì zài yīnyáng , héwèi yě?

72.2

然：所謂迎隨者，知榮衛之流行，經脈之往來也。

Rán : suǒwèi yíng suí zhě , zhī/zhì róng wèi zhīliú xíng , jīngmài zhī wǎnglái yě.

72.3

隨其逆順而取之，故曰迎隨。

Suí qí nì shùn ér qǔ zhī , gù yuē yíng suí.

72.4

調氣之方，必在陰陽者，知其內外表裏，

Diào/Tiáo qì zhī fāng , bì zài yīnyáng zhě , zhī/zhì qínèi wàibiǎo guǒ , (PU: p.599. L:4)

隨其陰陽而調之，故曰調氣之方，必在陰陽。

suí qí yīnyáng ér diào/tiáo zhī , gù yuē diào/tiáo qì zhī fāng , bì zài yīnyáng.

73.1

七十三難曰：

Qīshísān nán yuē：

諸井者，肌肉淺薄，氣少，不足使也，刺之奈何？

zhū jǐng zhě , jīròu qiǎnbó , qì shǎo/shào , bùzú shǐ yě , cì/cī zhī nàihé?

73.2

然：諸井者，木也；榮者，火也。

Rán : zhū jǐng zhě , mù yě ; xíng/yíng zhě , huǒ yě.

73.3

火者，木之子，當刺井者，以榮瀉之。

Huǒ zhě , mù zhīzǐ , dāng/dàng/dǎng cì/cī jǐng zhě , yǐ xíng/yíng xiè zhī.

73.4

故經言補者不可以為瀉，瀉者不可以為補，此之謂也。

Gù jīng yán bǔ zhě bù kěyǐ wéi/wèi xiè , xiè zhě bù kěyǐ wéi/wèi bǔ , cǐ zhī wèi yě.

74.1

七十四難曰：

Qīshísì nán yuē：

經言春刺井，夏刺榮，季夏刺俞，

jīng yán chūn cì/cī jǐng , xià cì/cī xíng/yíng , jìxià cì/cī yú ,

秋刺經，冬刺合者，何謂也？

qiū cì/cī jīng , dōng cì/cī hé/gě zhě , héwèi yě?

74.2

然：春刺井者，邪在肝；

Rán : chūn cì/cī jǐng zhě , yé/xié zài gān ;

夏刺榮者，邪在心；

xià cì/cī xíng/yíng zhě , yé/xié zàixīn ;

季夏刺俞者，邪在脾；

jìxià cì/cī yú zhě , yé/xié zài pí ;

秋刺經者，邪在肺；

qiū cì/cī jīng zhě , yé/xié zài fèi ;

冬刺合者，邪在腎。

dōng cì/cī hé/gě zhě , yé/xié zài shèn.

74.3

其肝-心-脾-肺-腎而繫於春夏秋冬者，何也？

Qí gān, xīn, pí, fèi, shèn ér jì/xì yú chūn-xià-qiū-dōng zhě , hé yě?

74.4

然：五藏一病，輒有五也。

Rán : wǔ cáng/zàng yī bìng , zhé yǒu wǔ yě.

74.5

假令肝病，色青者肝也，臊臭者肝也，

Jiǎlìng gānbìng , sè/shǎi qīng zhě gān yě , sāo/sào chòu/xiù zhě gān yě ,

喜酸者肝也，喜呼者肝也，喜泣者肝也。

xǐ suān zhě gān yě , xǐ hū zhě gān yě , xǐ qì zhě gān yě.

74.6

其病眾多，不可盡言也。

Qí bìng zhòngduō , bùkě jìnyán yě.

74.7

四時有數，而並繫於春夏秋冬者也。

Sìshí yǒushù , ér bìng jì/xì yú chūn-xià-qiū-dōng zhě yě.

74.8

鍼之要妙，在於秋毫者〔也〕。

Zhēn zhī yào/yāo miào , zàiyú qiūháo zhě [yě] .

75.1

七十五難曰：

Qīshíwǔ nán yuē：

經言東方實，西方虛，瀉南方，補北方，何謂也？

jīng yán dōngfāng shí , xīfāng xū , xiè nánfāng , bǔ běifāng , héwèi yě?

75.2

然：金木水火土，當更相平。

Rán : jīn-mù-shuǐ-huǒ-tǔ , dāng/dàng/dǎng gèng/gēng xiāng/xiàng píng.

75.3

東方木也，西方金也。

Dōngfāng mù yě , xīfāng jīn yě.

75.4

木欲實，金當平之；

Mù yù shí , jīn dāng/dàng/dǎng píng zhī ;

火欲實，水當平之；

huǒ yù shí , shuǐ dāng/dàng/dǎng píng zhī ;

土欲實，木當平之；

tǔ yù shí , mù dāng/dàng/dǎng píng zhī ;

金欲實，火當平之；

jīn yù shí , huǒ dāng/dàng/dǎng píng zhī ;

水欲實，土當平之。

shuǐ yù shí , tǔ dāng/dàng/dǎng píng zhī.

75.5

東方肝也，則知肝實；西方肺也，則知肺虛。

Dōngfāng gān yě , zé zhī/zhì gān shí ; xīfāng fèi yě , zé zhī/zhì fèi xū.

75.6

瀉南方火，補北方水。

Xiè nánfāng huǒ , bǔ běifāng shuǐ.

75.7

南方火，火者，木之子也；

Nánfāng huǒ , huǒ zhě , mù zhīzǐ yě ;

北方水，水者，木之母也，水勝火，
běifāng shuǐ , shuǐ zhě , mù zhī mǔ yě , shuǐ shèng huǒ ,

子能令母實，母能令子虛，故瀉火補水，
zǐ/zi néng lìngmǔ shí , mǔ néng lìngzǐ xū , gù xièhuǒ bǔ shuǐ ,

欲令金（~~平~~）得平木也。
yù lìng jīn (~~bù~~) děi/dé píng mù yě.

75.8

經曰：不能治其虛，何問其餘，此之謂也。
Jīng yuē : bùnéng zhì qí xū , hé wèn qíyú , cǐ zhī wèi yě.

76.1

七十六難曰： 何謂補瀉？

Qīshíliù nán yuē : héwèi bǔxiè?

76.1a

當補之時，何所取氣？

Dāng/dàng/dǎng bǔ zhī shí , hé suǒ qǔ qì?

76.1b

當瀉之時，何所置氣？

Dāng/dàng/dǎng xiè zhī shí , hé suǒ zhì qì?

76.2

然：當補之時，從衛取氣；當瀉之時，從榮置氣。

Rán : dāng/dàng/dǎng bǔ zhī shí , cóng wèi qǔ qì ; dāng/dàng/dǎng xiè zhī shí , cóng róng zhì qì.

76.3

其陽氣不足，陰氣有餘，當先補其陽，而後瀉其陰；

Qí yángqì bùzú, yīnqì yǒuyú, dāngxiān bǔ qí yáng, ér hòu xiè qí yīn;

陰氣不足，陽氣有餘，當先補其陰，而後瀉其陽。

yīnqì bùzú, yángqì yǒuyú, dāngxiān bǔ qí yīn, ér hòu xiè qí yáng.

76.4

榮衛通行，此其要也。

Róng wèi tōngxíng, cǐ qí yào/yāo yě.

77.1

七十七難曰：

Qīshíqī nán yuē：

經言上工治未病，中工治已病者，何謂也？

jīng yán shànggōng zhìwèibìng，zhōnggōng zhì yǐ bìng zhě，héwèi yě?

77.2

然：所謂治未病者，見肝之病，

Rán：suǒwèi zhìwèibìng zhě，jiàn/xiàn gān zhī bìng，

則知肝當傳之與脾，故先實其脾氣，

zé zhī/zhì gān dāng/dàng/dǎng chuán/zhuàn zhī yǔ/yù/yú pí，gù xiān shí qí píqì，

無令得受肝之邪，故曰治未病焉。

wú lìng déi/dé shòu gān zhī yé/xié，gù yuē zhìwèibìng yān.

77.3

中工治已病者，見肝之病，不曉相傳，

Zhōnggōng zhì yǐ bìng zhě , jiàn/xiàn gān zhī bìng , bù xiǎo xiāngchuán ,

但一心治肝，故曰治已病也。

dàn yīxīn zhì gān , gù yuē zhì yǐ bìng yě.

78.1

七十八難曰：針有補瀉，何謂也？

Qīshíbā nán yuē：zhēn yǒu bǔxiè，héwèi yě?

78.2

然：補瀉之法，非必呼吸出內針也。〔何以言之〕？

Rán：bǔxiè zhī fǎ，fēi bì hūxī chū nèi zhēn yě. 〔Héyǐ yán zhī〕？

78.3

然：知為鍼者，信其左；不知為針者，信其右。

Rán：zhī/zhì wéi/wèi zhēn zhě，xìn qí zuǒ；bùzhī wéi/wèi zhēn zhě，xìn qí yòu.

78.4

當刺之時，必先以左手厭按所鍼榮俞之處，

Dāng/Dàng/Dǎng cì/cī zhī shí，bì xiān yǐ zuǒshǒu yàn/yān àn suǒ zhēn xíng/yíng yú zhī chù/chǔ，

彈而努之，爪而下之，其氣之來，如動脈之狀，順鍼而刺之。

dàn/tán ér nǔ zhī，zhuǎ/zhǎo érxia zhī，qí qì zhī lái，rú dòngmài zhī zhuàng，shùn zhēn ér cì/cī zhī.

78.5

得氣因推而內之，是謂補；動而伸之，是謂瀉。

Déqì yīn tuī ér nèi zhī, shìwèi bǔ; dòng ér shēn zhī, shìwèi xiè.

78.6

不得氣，乃與男外女內；不得氣，是謂十死不治也。

Bùdé qì, nǎi yǔ/yù/yú nán wài nǚ nèi; bùdé qì, shìwèi shí sǐbù zhì yě.

79.1

七十九難曰：

Qīshíjiǔ nán yuē：

經言迎而奪之，安得無虛？

jīng yán yíng ér duó zhī , āndé wú xū?

79.1a

隨而濟之，安得無實？

Suí ér jǐ/jì zhī , āndé wú shí?

79.1b

虛之與實，若得若失；實之與虛，若有若無，何謂也？

Xū zhī yǔ/yù/yú shí , ruò děi/dé ruò shī ; shí zhī yǔ/yù/yú xū , ruò yǒu ruò wú , hé wèi yě?

79.2

然：迎而奪之者，瀉其子也；隨而濟之者，補其母也。

Rán : yíng ér duó zhī zhě , xiè qí zǐ/zi yě ; suí ér jǐ/jì zhī zhě , bǔ qí mǔ yě.

79.3

假令心病，瀉手心主俞，是謂迎而奪之者也。

Jiǎlìng xīnbìng, xiè shǒuxīn zhǔ yú, shìwèi yíng ér duó zhī zhě yě.

79.4

補手心主井，是謂隨而濟之者也。

Bǔ shǒuxīn zhǔjǐng, shìwèi suí ér jǐ/jì zhī zhě yě.

79.5

所謂實之與虛者，牢濡之意也。

Suǒwèi shí zhī yǔ/yù/yú xū zhě, láo rú zhī yì yě.

79.6

氣來實〔牢〕者為得，濡虛者為失，故曰若得若失也。

Qì lái shí 〔láo〕 zhě wéi/wèi de/děi/dé, rú xū zhě wéi/wèi shī, gù yuē ruò děi/dé ruò shī yě.

80.1

八十難曰：

Bāshí nán yuē：

經言有見如入，有見如出者，何謂也？

jīng yán yǒu jiàn/xiàn rú rù , yǒu jiàn/xiàn rú chū zhě , héwèi yě?

80.2

然：所謂有見如入，〔有見如出〕者，

Rán : suǒwèi yǒu jiàn/xiàn rú rù , 〔 yǒu jiàn/xiàn rú chū 〕 zhě ,

謂左手見氣來至，乃內針；

wèi zuǒshǒu jiàn/xiàn qì lái zhì , nǎi nèi zhēn ;

針入見氣盡，乃出針。

zhēn rù jiàn/xiàn qì jìn , nǎi chūzhēn.

80.3

是謂有見如入，有見如出〔者〕也。

Shìwèi yǒu jiàn/xiàn rú rù , yǒu jiàn/xiàn rú chū 〔 zhě 〕 yě.

81.1

八十一難曰：

Bāshíyī nán yuē：

81.1a

經言無實實虛虛，損不足而益有餘，是寸口脈耶？

jīng yán wú shí shí xū xū，sǔn bùzú ér yì yǒuyú，shì cùnkǒu mài/mò yé?

81.1b

將病自有虛實耶？

Jiāng/jiàng/qiāng bìng zìyǒu xū-shí yé?

其損益柰何？

Qí sǔn-yì nài hé?

81.2

然：是病，非謂寸口脈也。

Rán：shì bìng，fēi wèi cùnkǒu mài/mò yě.

81.3

謂病自有實虛也。

Wèi bìng zìyǒu shí xū yě.

81.4

假令肝實而肺虛，肝者木也，肺者金也，

Jiǎlìng gān shí ér fèi xū，gān zhě mù yě，fèi zhě jīn yě，

金木當更相平，當知金平木。

jīn mù dāng/dàng/dǎng gèng/gēng xiāng/xiàng píng , dāng/dàng/dǎng zhī/zhì jīn píng mù.

81.5

假令肺實而肝虛，微少氣，

jiǎlìng fèi shí ér gānxū , wēishǎo qì ,

用針不（瀉）〔補〕其肝，而反重實其肺，

yòng zhēn bù (xiè) [bǔ] qí gān , ér fǎn zhòng/chóng shí qí fèi ,

故曰實實虛虛，損不足而益有餘，此者中工之所害也。

gù yuē shí shí xū xū , sǔn bùzú ér yì yǒuyú , cǐ zhě zhōnggōng zhī suǒ hài yě.

Appendix

- *Glossary of Character Ambiguities (150 entries)*

- *Portrait of Bian Que*

Nan Jing Character Ambiguities (150 entries)

arranged alphabetically by first pronunciation

(**M:** stands for Mathews; WL=WenLin; AS:= Axel Schuessler; ZW = ZhongWen; T: = Tessenow; NW: = Wiseman;
W: = Wieger; L: = Learners; JC = Jim)

(**Bold** is my suggested most likely pronunciation, or in a few cases definition)

比	bǐ/pí/bì	R:81	(匕 is R:21 spoon, ladle)	M:5077
	bǐ	compare, contrast		
	bì	to associate with; to follow; to be near; neighbors in Zhou times: a group of five families b) to arrive; recently; when c) for, on behalf of d) each, every		
	pí	f & g) u.f. transliterating (both 3rd & 4th tones are used for this) I eliminated pí (1 replacement; 28.10)		
臂	bì/bei			M:5107
	bì	arm, upper arm		
	bei	arm, upper arm	(M: says bei is 2nd tone)	
扁	biǎn/piān		(1 occurrence 42.9)	M:5228
	biǎn	flat; flatten(ed); underestimate		
	piān	small boat, a skiff (see also 扁 M: 5250)	(Apple & WL say this is biàn)	
別	bié/biè			M:5208
	bié	to separate, to part b) other, another c) do not d) to twist around		
	biè	persuade someone to change their opinion		WL
藏	cáng/zàng			M:6718
	cáng	= to hide, conceal; to hoard		
	zàng	= a storehouse; Tibet		
	zàng	= viscera, yin organs		M:6706
		In the NanJing this is the most likely interpretation (remember, the function of the zang organs is 'to store') usually as the combination 'wu-zang', i.e. the 5 viscera (visceral organs)		

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操	cāo/cào		M:6732
	cāo	grasp, hold; to manage; to restrain a) to exercise, to drill 2. act, do, operate; 4. conduct, behavior	WL
	cào	a principle, a purpose; a restraint imposed upon oneself	WL
		make trouble	
參	cēn/cān/shēn		M:6685
	cān	to counsel, to consult; join; enter into ; take part in; to intervene a) to consider, to collate, to compare b) to impeach (before the emperor); report against c) to mix, to blend d) to visit a superior; call to pay one's respects e) to reach to, to penetrate	
	cēn	g) uneven, irregular	
	shēn	h) the 21st of 28 constellations of the zodiac (3 stars in Orion)	
		i) ginseng	
	sān	j) u.f. three	
長	cháng/zhǎng		M:213
	cháng	long (of space or time); long lasting	
	zhǎng	grow, grow up; get older, senior, elder, chief, head	
朝	cháo/zhāo		M:233
	zhāo	the dawn, morning; early b) to visit—a father, elder, or superior c) to face, fronting; towards	
	cháo	the court; a dynasty	
沉=沈	chén/chēn		M:332
	chén	sink, to perish; heavy; very	
	chēn	this tone seems to only occur in the compound heichenchen = pitch black neither chēn-chēn nor hei-chen occurred within the text so I eliminated chēn (33 replacements)	

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乘	chéng/shèng		M:398
	chéng	to avail of, to ascend; to ride (a vehicle)	
		a) to multiply	
	shèng	b) chariot; carriage drawn by 4 horses; a set of 4 arrows d) annals; records e) in Buddhist teaching a conveyance (to bring truth to people) (Da Cheng = Mahayana / Xiao Cheng = Hinayana)	M:chèng
盛	chéng/shèng	(complete+plate=full plate)	M:5752
	chéng	to fill; ladle; to hold, contain	
	shèng	abundant, flourishing; "your"	
		prosperous; vigorous; energetic magnificent, grand; abundant, plentiful	WL
遲	chí/zhì		M:1024
	chí	slow, dilatory, late, tardy; to delay	
	zhì	to wait; to look for	
		hesitate; put off	WL
尺	chǐ/chě		M:1045
		(in Nan Jing, all in first 5-6 chapters)	
	chǐ	a ruler, a unit of length (third of a meter, a foot)	
	chě	musical note <i>sol</i> (not one of the basic 5, might be fire/zhǐ also said to be sol) I eliminated chě (22 replacements)	
衝	chōng/chòng/chōng	(walk+heavy)	M:1532
	chōng	to rush against; to insult a) a thoroughfare; important place * this is likely the chong-mai as indeed 2 of the 10 occurrences specify	
	chòng	towards	
	冲	charge, rush dash; 2. clash, collide	WL
S:冲	chōng	vigorously; bluntly; candidly	
	chòng	strong smell; facing toward I eliminated the redundant chōng (8 replacements, of 10 occurrences)	

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臭	chòu/xiù	(nose over dog)	M:1331
	chòu	stink; foul smell	
		disgusting; disgraceful; disappointing; inferior; defame, discredit	
	xiù	odor, smell; scent	
處	chù/chǔ		M:1407
	chù	n: a place; an office, a dept.; a side or party; condition, circumstances	
	chǔ	v: to dwell, abide in, to stay on, to be at rest in, to occupy	
		a) to decide; to judge; punish; settle or end b) to manage, to adjust, to attend to, deal with; to place c) to have use for	
傳	chuán/zhuàn		M:1446
	chuán	to propagate, preach	
		a) hand down; perpetuate WL: pass, pass on (experience) WL: impart, teach	
		b) to summon; to transmit (verbally); to interpret c) spread (rumor or disease); conduct (heat or electricity) d) to send	
		infect, be contagious; transmit	WL
	zhuàn	a record or chronicle; commentary ; biography	
刺	cì/cī		M: 6985/6 (WG=tz'u)
	cì	thorn; stab, pierce; (to needle); to brand <i>from which comes</i> to criticize, lampoon, satirize	
	cī	wham, whoosh	
	lá	to cut in two, to slash a) wicked, perverse, intractable	
束	shù	to bind, restrain, control; keep in order; bundle	M:3757 M:5891
從	cóng/cōng/zòng		M:6919
	cóng	from, since, whence; through; at all times, always 1. follow 2. obey, comply 3. join, engage 4. adopt a certain attitude, follow a certain principle 5. secondary, accessory 7. follower, attendant	
	cōng	M:6919b = lax, yielding	
	zòng	M:6919c = follower; secondary M:6919d = clan, family	
	zōng	M:6919e = perpendicular; to plow from north to south; lengthwise technically the zong definitions should be written with this character 縱	

大	dà/dài		M:5943
	dà	big, large; noble; high in rank; very much; full grown; to make great	
	dài	a) doctor, physician	
	tài	b) used for 太	
彈	dàn/tán		M:6072
	dàn	bullet, pellet; a pill; a crossbow	
	tán	play a stringed instrument; snap the fingers	
		a) to rebound	
		b) to press down; to accuse	
	dàn	ball, pellet	WL
	tán	catapult; shoot; 2. flick, flip, fluff up; 3. pluck, play	
當	dāng/dàng/dǎng		M:6087
	dāng	ought, should, must, suitable, correct	
		a) to undertake, to act as, to fill an office, to occupy a position; to be equal to	
		b) in the presence of, at the place, in, at	
		c) to match	
		d) a temporal particle: then, at that time	
		e) to withstand	
	dàng	f) to treat as, to regard as; to pawn; a pledge, to represent, to stand in place of	
		g) fitting, just, right	
	dǎng	h) to ward off (see 擋 6088 = to resist, to ward off, to oppose, to stop to impede)	
		當戢 dǎngqiàng = useful; of use	WL
	dāng	1. to be, to act as; 2. manage; 3. withstand 4. when, at the time of, 5. ought, should be; 6. match equally; 7. obstruct, hinder, hold back	L:
		serve as; of course; regard as	WL
	dàng	1. undertake, accept; 2. be equal 3. be in sb's. presence 4. be just as 5. should proper, appropriate; 1. pawn 2. treat/regard as; 3. think	
道	dào/dǎo/dāo		M:6136
	dào	road, way, path; The Way, the truth; a doctrine or principle	
		b) Daoism	
		c) a district, political division of a province	
		d) to speak, to tell; words	
		e) classifies for various things	
	dǎo or dào	to lead, to guide; to instruct	now written 導 M:6137
	dāo	神神道道 shénshendāodāo = odd; fantastic; bizarre	
		I eliminated dāo (1 replacement 6.9) most occurrences are as compounds	

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得	de/děi/dé		M:6161
	de	suffix to previous word; following an adj. = very, greatly	
	děi	ought, should, must, need to, should be	
	dé	to get, obtain; reach, achieve, attain	
地	dì/de		M:6198
	dì	earth, terrestrial; land, soil, ground, fields; place, position; distance from	
	de	<i>adverbial particle</i> -ly	
調	diào/tiáo		M:6298
	tiáo	to stir up, to mix, to blend; to harmonize; to adjust; to train a) to stir up, to provoke, to instigate	incite
			regulate WL
	diào	b) an air, a tune c) to transfer, to change, to move d) to investigate; to arrange	tone, intonation, tonality shift
拘	diǎo/dí/yuē/lì	(see 27.1, this char. is replaced by 拘 jū), this is the only occurrence	M:unlisted
	diǎo	beat	
	dí	pull, pinch	
	yuē	press	
	lì	press	
拘	jū	arrest; restrain; restrict, constrain; inflexible, restrained to grasp; to restrain; to seize; to adhere to (an opinion)	WL M:1542
丁	dīng/zhēng	(orig. a nail, now written 釘)	M:6381
	dīng	an individual, a person, a male adult; to incur a) 4th Celestial stem; fourth in a series; a cube b) T shaped c) to fall upon; to incur d) u.f. tinkling sounds	
	zhēng	sound of blows on trees or wooden pegs/stakes/nails (klunk) ^{me} I eliminated this spelling (3 replacements)	
斗	dòu/dǒu	R:68	M:6472
	dǒu	10 ladles/liters/pints; in dry measure a peck a) the 'big' dipper constellation	
	dòu 鬥	R:191 = to fight, wrestle (in simplified 斗 is used for both) I eliminated this spelling (13 replacements)	

度	dù/duó		M:6504
	dù	measure word for occasions/times; degree for angles or temperature degree of intensity; limit, extent; tolerance, magnanimity; consideration for suffix -ness, -ity a rule, law a) to pass, cross over; next	
	duó	to calculate, to estimate; a guess, surmise	
多少	duōshao/duōshǎo	(lit. many – few) (see 42.1 p.125)	WL
	duōshao	how much, how many	
	duōshǎo	n. number, amount; adv. somewhat, to some extent	
惡	è/ě/wù		M:4809
	è	evil; fierce	WL
	ě	nausea	WL
	wù	loathe, hate (I think 'averse to' or 'avoid' works well in most CM contexts) ^{JC}	WL
反	fǎn/bǎn	M: does not list alternate pronunciations, neither does PY	M:1781
	fǎn	turn over; return, retreat, turn back; counter; revolt, rebel; oppose, combat reverse, reverse direction; inside-out, upside-down	
	a)	on the contrary, but, instead of	
	~~bǎn~~	反反 bǎnbǎn = proper; seemly; fitting ban-ban does not occur so I eliminated this spelling (28 replacements)	WL
分	fēn/fèn		M:1851
	fēn	to divide, separate, distinguish; a fraction, 1/10th (of an inch); an ounce	
	fèn	limit of rights or duties (as in jie = to regulate, restrict, moderate, modify, moderation)	
賁	fén/bēn/bì		
	fén	large	WL
	bēn	rush, hasten; diaphragm	WL
	bì	Hex 22 Decoration	WL
	fēn	energetic, strenuous a) large	M:5027
	pì	b) bright, ornamental; to honor	
	fèn	c) defeated, routed	

夫	fū/fú fū fú	man, husband, laborer or artisan a distinguished person gongfu=skill daifu=doctor <i>initial particle</i> : now, therefore, moreover, wherefore; however, if etc. <i>final particle</i> : alas! <i>pron</i> : he <i>prep</i> : <i>adverse part</i> : but <i>particle indicating consequence or result</i>	M:1908
干	gàn/gān gān gàn	R:51 pestle to oppose; to offend; a shield a) the bank of a river b) stem, trunk Celestial Stems c) attend to; to involve; consequences, results d) to seek e) to arrange do, work	M:3211 (M only lists 1st tone) WL
膏	gào/gāo gāo kào gào	(tall+flesh) fat, grease, oil; paste, cream, ointment, plaster; tallow rich (flavor, food) a) the region below the heart b) the white grain of certain woods (poplar, willow) c) to fertilize lubricate, to grease	M:3296 WL
格	gé/gē gé gē	to reach; to come or go to, <i>thus</i> to influence, to investigate a) to correct b) a rule, a limit; a pattern, framework c) to resist; to attack d) wise, intelligent e) noise of birds lattice, check pattern, grid, squares 格格 gēgē ①chuckle; titter; cackle ②cluck ③creak; groan ④rat-a-tat	M:3309 (only 2nd) WL
		there are no occurrences of ge-ge so I eliminated this spelling (6 replacements)	
鬲	gé/lì gé lì	R: 193 urn (li is modern pronunciation) ancient cooking vessel with 3 hollow legs caldron for meat and cereals	M:3315

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各	gè/gě		M:3368
	gè	each, every; all	
	gě	自個/各 zìgě = oneself; by oneself	WL
	there are no occurrences of zìgě so I eliminated this spelling		(21 replacements)
更	gèng/gēng		M:3346
	gēng	to change, to alter	
		replace	WL
		a) to attend to; to be experienced	
		b) a night watch (5 2-hr periods of the night)	
		c) mutual(ly)	
藁=稿	gèng	d) more, much more; still again	
		further, furthermore	WL
	gòu/nòu/gǎo	No single-syllable words currently in dictionary.	M:3293
		draft, manuscript, rough copy	WL
	~~gòu~~		
	~~nòu~~		
稿	gǎo	the stalk of grain, hence rough draft or copy; a proof	
		3 occurrences in 58.11 PU: translates it as 'to dry out' p.516	
	gǎo	to wither	T:398
	gǎo	to dessicate, to dry out	T:397
	I eliminated both gòu & nòu (there were only the 3 occurrences in 58.11)		
骨	gǔ/gū		M:3486
	gǔ	bone(s), skeleton, framework	
	gū	骨碌 gūlu = roll (over/forward/etc.)	
	there are no occurrences of gūlu so I eliminated this spelling		(13 replacements)
谷	gǔ/gǔ/yù	R:150 (mouth of a valley)	M:3483
	gǔ	valley, ravine; a hollow; difficult gorge	
	~~gǔ~~	borrowed to replace 穀 grain in simplified characters	
	yù	a branch tribe of Tartars; millet	
	I eliminated both of these spellings (there was only one occurrence 66.1)		
咳	hāi/ké		M:3323
	hāi	exclamation (hey!), laughter of a child	
	ké	cough, to cough up	

還	hái/huán		M:2261
	hái/ hán	b) still, yet, also, too; even/still more; at the same time; to continue as well; in addition; besides; passably; fairly	
	huán	to restore, to repay, give back; recompense; give/do smt in return a) to go or come back Etymologically, 還 (还) is the same word as 環 (环) huán 'ring, around': when you return, you complete a round trip.	WL
汗	hàn/hán		M:2028
	hàn	sweat, perspiration a wide expanse of (water) (see also 2043 hàn 瀚 ocean, the Gobi)	
	hán	a khan, Mongol chief I eliminated hán (12 replacements)	
好	hǎo/hào/hāo	(woman+child)	M:2062
	hǎo	good, excellent, well; superior; right a) adv: well, exceedingly, better, extremely; superlative; easy to b) indicates irony (or disapproval), generally followed by a negative c) causative d) on good terms with	
	hào	to like, be fond of; to love; be addicted to; susceptible to, liable to	
	hāo	with care	WL
合	hé/gě	(lid fitting an opening)	M:2117
	hé	close, shut, enclose a) combine; join, joined; side by side; to pair to agree; in agreement/accord with; to total/amount to; be fitting/eaqual to b) the whole, together, jointly in astronomy: conjunction note in musical scale sexual intercourse	WL
	gě	c) unit of dry measure for grain	
橫	héng/hèng		M:2106
	héng	horizontal, transverse; across, sideways adv: unrestrainedly, turbulently; violently, flagrantly	
	hèng	harsh, unreasonable, overbearing; perverse; unexpected	

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會	huì/huǐ/kuài	M:2345
	huì meet, assemble, cooperate a) a society, guild, association (usu. as a suffix) meeting, gathering; conference; association, society, union, club WL b) to understand, acquired ability (can, able) c) a little while, a short amount of time chief city, capitol WL opportunity; occasion WL huǐ moment, brief period of time I eliminated huǐ (1 replacement: 45.2) kuài d) to calculate, account(s), accounting I also eliminated kuài (14 replacements)	
華	Huà/huá	M:2217
	huá flowers/flowery, variegated; magnificent, glorious; splendor elegant, beautiful, handsome, showy Hua Tuo (famous 3rd c. physician) 2217.41 gray (hair) WL Huà a) China, Chinese c) surname Mt. Hua (Hua Shan in Shaanxi) WL	
澀=澀	huò/wèi/sè	M:5448
	WL lists three pronunciations M only lists sè: (the latter character is more common, but this text uses the former) (modern books use the latter character, I am not sure about other ancient texts) (WL says that there are no single syllable words currently for 澀) all three pronunciations seem to have the same meanings: sè harsh; astringent, puckery (as in the taste of unripe fruit) rough, uneven, unsmooth obscure; difficult sè is the pronunciation used for one of the 28 pulse types (many translate as choppy) I eliminated both huò & wèi (20 replacements)	
幾	jǐ/jī	M:409
	jī adv: nearly, almost, about, approximately; somewhat, rather a) subtle, recondite; hidden (motive)^{me} incipient c) u.f. 526 期 qí = b) expect, to be expected jǐ d) how many? e) a few, several, some	

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濟	jǐ/jì		M:459
	jǐ	c) numerous; fine appearance	
劑	jì	to aid, relieve (be of help, benefit) ^{WL}	
		a) to cross a stream/river	
		b) to complete; be up to a standard	
	jì	to trim or adjust. a dose (of medicine), to compound medicines	
繫	jì/xì	(apparently xì is the older pronunciation)	M:2458
	jì	same meanings as xì	
	xì	to bind, to gird; to be attached to (tie, fasten; button up) ^{WL}	
		a) to remember	
		b) to draw, to let down	
夾		1. feel anxious, be concerned	WL
	jiā/jiá/gā		M:611
	jiā	press, squeeze, pinch; insert between	
		a) ick up with tweezers/chopsticks	
		b) lined garment, doubled layered	
		c) to carry secretly (under the arm or clothing)	
	jiá	lined (clothing), lining	WL
	gā	gāzhiwō = armpit	WL
		I eliminated gā (1 replacement: 28.4)	
間	jiān/gān/jiàn		M:835
	jiān	among, in, on; while; the space between	
		a) division of a house, room	
	jiàn	b) to put space between; to divide, to separate	
		c) the parting of friends thin out (seedlings)	
		d) to find a flaw or defect in; to blame	
	gān	bàngānbùgà = neither this nor that; equivocal; mediocre; not thorough	
		I eliminated gān (8 replacements)	
見	jiàn/xiàn		M:860
	jiàn	to see, perceive, observe	
		a) to interview; to visit or call on; to meet	
		b) used to indicate the passive	
		view, opinion	WL
	xiàn	c) to manifest, to appear; to introduce	
		show, display	WL
		present, current	WL

將	jiāng/jiàng/qiāng		M:656
	jiāng	to take, to hold a) indicates the future; about to shall b) to nourish, to care for, to protect c) to act, to do; to ask d) to escort; to convey; to progress e) to lead f) by the side of g) strong; large	
	jiàng	h) a general, a leader; the thumb or great toe; chess piece	
	qiāng	i) to beg, to ask; imposing; tinkling sounds desire, invite; request	WL
		could probably eliminate qiāng (only 5 occurrences)	
角	jiǎo/juéR:148		M:1174
	jiǎo	horn, horn shaped; corner; angle; cape, promontory a) a dime, 1/10th of a dollar b) to butt, vie (in a contest)	
	jué	actor, role; three-legged wine cup; third note in pentatonic scale	
躋=蹠	jiǎo/qiāo		M:750
	jiǎo	brave	WL
	qiāo	to raise the feet when sitting; to cross the legs to walk on tiptoes or stilts <i>In this text this is the likely pronunciation with the meaning being: the two extraordinary vessels yin &/or yang qiao-mai (usually translated as 'heel' or 'motility' vessels) JC</i>	
蹠	jué	unstable	
節	jié/jiē	R: 118 (Hex: 60)	M:795
	jié	a verse, a chapter, a section; a joint; a knot; details a) moderation, economy, to economize b) chastity, purity; to regulate, restrain c) divisions of time: a term, a festival, a holiday; birthday d) rhythm e) a tally, a token; credentials f) lofty g) the capitals on pillars	
	jiē	jiēguyǎn ① juncture; point; crux ② critical moment WL could eliminate jiē (6 occurrences) differentiate from below	

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結	jié/jiē jié	R:120 to contract; give a bond for a) to tie in knots, a knot; to connect or unite b) cohesion; coagulation; to congeal c) to bear fruit; to form; to finish d) to pay (as accounts)	M:782
	jiē	to marry; to bear fruit; firm, strong could eliminate jiē (16 occurrences) <i>differentiate from above</i>	WL
解	jiě/jiè/xiè jiě	(horn+knife+ox) to loosen, untie, to release, to get rid of a) to explain, to expound	M:626
	jiè	b) to forward, to send, to hand over	
	xiè	c) surname; see the point, understand the significance of acrobatics 跑馬賣解 pǎomǎmàixiè make money by doing tricks with horses	
勁	jìn/jìng jìng jìn	strong, unyielding, muscular powerful, sturdy vigor; energy; strength; spirit; effort WL u.f.	M:1119 M:1060
頸	jǐng/gěng jǐng gěng	the neck, throat neck, nape	M:1126
卷	juǎn/juàn/quán	(2 hands rolling rice into dumplings+seal=document) (cognate with 拳 quán = fist, i.e. hand rolled up)	M:1640/42 M:1654
	juàn	a volume, book; exam paper; file documents; dossier - rolled document	
	juǎn	to roll; roll up; sweep off; carry along roll, spool, reel	
u.f.	quán	curly (hair); beautiful hair	
捲	juǎn	to roll up; to gather; to grasp; rolled up; curly	M:1642
瘥	kāi/hài/jiē	(disease+ hài the 12th EB 9-11pm) No single-syllable words currently in dictionary (see 56.4 only occurrence kai nue 瘥)	M:X
	kāi		
	hài		
	jiē		

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可	kě/kè kě kè I eliminated kè	may, can, might, able; (sign of potential mood) for transliterating (9 replacements, of 17 occurrences)	M:3381
絡	lào/luò ~~lào~~ luò	絡子 làozi ① string bag ② small net ③ spindle I eliminated this spelling (15 replacements) unreeled silk; hemp; cotton fiber; a cord; to spin silk etc. a) to connect; continuous b) blood vessels c) a halter d) fibrous covering of seeds, as cotton, loofah net, twine; enmesh; wind; vein; threads of thought; make contact	M:4125 WL
樂	lè/yuè lè yuè yào	pleasure, happy; be glad, enjoy; joy, joyful; laugh a) music b) to take pleasure in	M:4129
累=纍	lěi/léi lěi lěi lěi lèi	to tie, to bind accumulate; pile up; build by piling up tired, weary; work hard a) to implicate, to involve, to embarrass; verbose; tiresome, tired, weary	M:4221 WL WL
令	líng/líng/lǐng líng ~~líng~~ líng	to command, to tell, to cause; an order; decree a) good, honorable, term of respect b) district magistrate c) a season (時令 shíling) d) insinuating, pretending to goodness (see (a) above) 鸛令 jíling 'the wagtail' ream (of paper) I eliminated these two spellings	M:4043 (11 replacements)

隆	lōng/lóng		M:4255
	~~lōng~~	轟隆 hōnglōng rumble; roll, tumble	WL
	lóng	eminent, surpassing, abundant; to exalt, to magnify; prosperous a) rumbling of thunder	
	lóng	prosperous; flourishing; brisk; booming lofty; eminent; glorious abundant; ample generous and kind rumbling bulge rich, abundant, prosperous; eminent, high I eliminated lōng (1 replacement: 28.11)	WL Karlgren
露	lù/lòu	rain+phonetic=dew	M:4186
	lù	dew; show, reveal; betray	syrup
	露	lù also means beverages distilled from flowers or fruits (resembling dew)	
	lòu	reveal; show; appear	
落	luò/là/luō/lào	(M: only lists luò) 3 occurrences	M:4122
	luò	to fall, to drop; decline, lower, sink, come down; settle; scatter; to lose to die a) to enter into a book b) a dwelling place; a village c) to stand apart; unconventional	
	là	be missing; leave out, omit; leave behind, forget smt. somewhere, lag	
	luō	空落落 kōngluōluō = absolutely nothing left; open/spacious, desolate	
	lào	fade (落色 làoshǎi)	
脈	mài/mò	(mò is an older pronunciation) the character has two meanings, both of which are relevant: 1. vein or vessel 2. a/the pulse	M:4382
瞑	mián/míng		M:4504
	mián	sleep, be sleepy, sleep soundly	AS:p.383
	míng	close/shut eyes	

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難	nán/nàn		M:4625
	nán	difficult, difficulty	
	nàn	disaster (WenLin clearly differentiates the two but M: has more overlap: trouble, hardship, suffering; to rebuke, contend with AS: says nán = be difficult, whereas nàn = difficulty (Brenda Hood says the name of the classic is 4th tone)	
溺	niào/nì	water+ ruò(weak/faint)	M:4652
	niào	urine, to urinate	
	nì	drown; be addicted, indulge	
衄	niù/nǚ	(blood+) No single-syllable words currently in dictionary.	M:4777
	niù	to be defeated	WL
	nǚ	bleed at/from the nose	M
		a) a check in battle; to dampen ardor; to shrink from; to treat harshly	
瘧	nüè/yào	(disease+cruel/tyrannical)	M:4735
	nüè	fever; malaria	
	yào	malaria	
霧	páng/pāng	(rain+torrent)	M:X
		No single-syllable words currently in dictionary.	
	páng	downpouring of rain	WL
滂	pāng	torrential	
		I eliminated pāng (1 replacement: 27.6)	
仆=僕	pú/pū		M:1953
	pū	fall forward, prostrate	fù
	pú	servant	

其	qí/jī		M:525
	qí	<i>pronoun</i> : he/she, it; his/hers, its; them/they, theirs a) emphatic, imperative, interrogative !, how? b) if, as if	
	jī	final particle, interrogative what?	
		(none occur as final particles, I therefore eliminated this spelling (167 replacements)	
	qí	this; <i>3rd person possessive pronoun</i> : his/hers, its; their, (my, our) AS:p.420	
	qí	a modal particle in OB = be expected, should, probably, likely AS:p.421	
	qí = qí 期	year, a year (stipulated time, time, limit)	
	jī 期	'Year'	
齊	qí/zhāi/zī		M:560
齐	qí	even, regular, uniform; all alike; to arrange a) ancient feudal state (NE Shandong)	
齋/齋	zhāi	abstain from meat, wine etc., to fast, do penance M:115 a) refined, to purify; pure b) a study, library	
	𦵏	the lower edge of a mourning garment (coarse hemp fabric with hemmed borders)	
	𦵏	粢/齊 zī = sacrificial grain I eliminated both zī (12 occurrences)	
雀	qiǎo/què/qiāo	(small+bird)	M:1185
	qiǎo	sparrow	
	què	sparrow	
	qiāo	freckle	
切	qiē/qiè	(seven+knife)	M:811
	qiē	to cut, slice; mince a) to feel, to urge; pressing, urgent b) intimate, related c) all, entirely, the lot d) before a negative it adds emphasis	
	qiè	correspond to; to feel the pulse To cut, cut off, carve, mince; sharp, intense, urgent; abbreviate, a summary" --Karlsgren	
曲	qǔ/qū		M:1623
	qū	curved; bend, bent; crooked, angled qūchǐ bend (of a river/etc.) false; wrong; unjust; unfair; distorted leaven; yeast	
	qǔ	melody (A melody is a winding path of notes, so the meanings 'curved' and 'melody' are related)	

任 rèn/Rén (person+9th CStem) M:3101
 * rèn ①serve in a position ②appoint to a position ③allow
 WL
 n. official post; m. term of office
 conj. no matter (what/how)
 b.f. ①trust; ②any
 Rén Surname
 * most likely this is the rén-mai (CV) in all 4 occurrences (only two specify)

若 ruò/rě M: lists no other pronunciations M:3126
 若 once meant 'to gather vegetables': 艸(cǎo) 'grass', 扌(yòu) 'hand', and 口(kǒu) 'mouth'. 扌 and 口 combined look like 右(yòu 'right'). The character 若 was borrowed for abstract words with the same sound.
 ruò seem, seemingly; as if; if (WG=jǐo)
 rě 般若 bōrě < Budd. > wisdom; prajna
 bōrě does not occur I therefore eliminated rě (19 replacements)

洒=灑 sǎ/xiǎn (氵(water) + 西 xī phonetic) M:5624

In the full form 灑, the phonetic part is 麗 lì (yes, it really is phonetic)

The forms 洒 and 灑 are both ancient, and appear to have always been interchangeable, both for sǎ as in 潇洒(xiāosǎ), and for xiǎn as in 洒然(xiǎnrán), except that 洒如 xiǎnrú was always (?) written with 洒.

* Don't confuse 洒 with 酒 jiǔ/wine.

* Compare 撒 sǎ/scatter.

sǎ sprinkle; unrestrained; alarm, surprise; cold WL
 xiǎn sprinkle, spray; spill, shed; respectful WL

散 sǎn/sǎn (meat+beat) M:5421
 sǎn break up, distribute; dispel, discharge
 sǎn come loose, fall apart; scatter(ed); in medicine: **powder**

臊 sāo/sào (flesh+zào(birds chirping)) M:5442
 sāo foul smell, fetid; the smell of urine
 sào shy, bashful

上	shàng/shǎng shàng	① upper; upward ② higher; superior; better ③ first (part); preceding; previous ④ up to (preceding numbers) ~ yībǎi rén up to a hundred people ⑤ emperor ⑥ second of the classical tones; 1st note in gōngchěpǔ; 3rd tone in	M:5669
Mandarin		⑦ posterior ① go up; mount; board; get on ② go to; leave for ③ submit; send in; present ④ forge/go ahead ⑤ appear on the stage; enter ⑥ place sth. in position; set; fix; apply ⑦ be put on record; be carried (in a publication) ⑧ wind; screw; tighten ① (after verbs) up pá~ climb up suǒ~ mén lock up ài~ fall in love ② (after nouns) on; in; with regard to; -ically	
	shǎng shang	in Mandarin = the 3rd tone (see #6 above) I eliminated shǎng (20 replacements)	
少	shǎo/shào shǎo shào	few, little, less young(er), juvenile	M:5675
色	sè/shǎi sè shǎi	color, facial expression color; dice (diàoshǎi = lose color, fade)	M:5445
舍	shě/shè shě shè	give up, abandon dormitory	M:5699
石	shí/dàn shí dàn	stone, rock unit of grain = 1 hectoliter	M:5813

食		shí/sì shí sì	food, eat to feed	M:5810
實	S:实	shí/shī shí shī	M: lists no other pronunciations solid, full, substantial; true, real, actual; practical; reality; small hard fruits, seeds/pits 惡惡實實 è'eshīshī = fierce; ferocious I eliminated shī (47 replacements)	M:5821
適		shì/dí shì 𡗗	suitable, appropriate 適從 dícónɡ = shìcónɡ I eliminated dí (7 replacements)	M:5822
熟		shú/shóu	Originally written 孰, which is 丸 a hand offering up a 享 (xiǎng) 'feast'. 灬(火 huǒ) 'fire' was added later. Compare 热(熱) rè 'hot'. shú cooked, processed; ripe familiar; skilled, experienced; deep (sleep/thoughts) shóu alt. pronunciation, same meanings	M:5895 WL
屬		shǔ/zhǔ shǔ zhǔ	belong to; be subordinate to; category, genus join together, enjoin; fix one's attention on	M:5896
數		shù/shǔ/shuò shù shǔ shuò	number; fate, destiny; talent, skill, art; plan, project to count, enumerate, list; reckon as frequently, repeatedly; to annoy, worried, bothered	M:5865
衰		shuāi/cuī shuāi cuī	weak, feeble; decrepit; decline, wane is pronounced cuī in some literary expressions 齊衰 zīcuī = trad. dress worn for the second degree of mourning 等衰/縗 dēngcuī = rank; grade	M:5908 WL WL WL

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遂	sui/suí suì suí	(pig+2 uncertain strokes+going) satisfy, fulfill; succeed 遂石 suíshí 〈geol.〉 chert I eliminated suí (2 replacements)	M:5530
索	suǒ/suō suǒ suō	(索 is composed of 十 over 冫 over 系 (sī) 'silk thread') The top was originally 市 (fèi) 'luxuriant vegetation'. "系 strings made of 市 lianas; to be distinguished from 素" --Karlgren search; demand, exact; large rope; think deeply; simply; just 利利索索 lìlisuǒsuō = quick and efficient adv. smartly; smoothly and efficiently; briskly; nimbly 摸摸索索 mōmosuǒsuō = rustling	M:5459
通	tōng/tòng tōng tòng	甬 yǒng phonetic and 辵 (chuò) 'go' Penetrate, pervade; wholly, complete, homogeneous, uniform, general; completely know; communicate, intercourse --Karlgren. through, to go through; to succeed; thoroughly to understand; to be in communication; to circulate a) all, universal; the whole b) illicit intercourse; in collusion with b.f. ①open; through; general, common measure word (for actions)	M:6638 (WG t'ung) WL WL
同	tóng/tòng tóng tòng	same, similar; together, in common; with; comrade; harmony, concord 衡衡 hùtòng 〈loan〉 lane; alley	M:6615
吐	tǔ/tù tǔ tù	mouth+soil spit, expectorate vomit, disgorge	M:6533
王	wáng/wàng wáng wàng	王 may have depicted the head of a ceremonial axe. 王 usually derives from 玉 (yù) 'jade'. king, kingdom; sovereign, prince great, grand, honorable rare: rule, be king of/over I eliminated wàng (16 replacements of 21 occurrences)	M:7037

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為	wéi/wèi wéi wèi	to be, to become; to do, to make, to cause, to act, to practice for, because of, on account of; wherefore, by, to	M:7059
無	wú/mó wú mó	All wú 无 converted to 無 without; apart from; none; nothingness 南無 nāmó 〈Sanskrit〉 give oneself totally to; pay homage I eliminated mó (28 replacements)	M:7180
相	xiāng/xiàng xiāng xiàng	each other; mutual(ly); reciprocal to look at, appearance, looks; form or symbol; to practice physiogomy b) to assist, thus, a minister of state	M:2562 (WG hsiang)
象	xiàng/xiàng xiàng 象=像 xiàng	(像 xiàng is etymologically the same word) n. elephant; appearance, shape, image v. be like; resemble; take after	M:2568
泄=瀉	xiè/yì		M:2628
瀉	xiè	leak, drain, drain out/off a) to purge; diarrhea	
u.f. 洩	xiè yī	discharge, release; let out to leak, to drip, to ooze; divulge a) leisurely	M:2649
泄	yì xiè	tributary of the Huai; to disperse; to slight; leisurely, easygoing a) u.f. 2649 = to leak out; to flow	M:2950

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行	xíng/háng/hàng/heng	(47 occurrences)	M:2754
R:144	xíng	to walk, go, move, do, act; travel	
	~~xíng~~	a) actions, conduct, behavior (this seems to have been subsumed within 2nd tone)	
	háng	c) a line, row; column; a series; order of seniority	
		b) a business, a shop, firm; profession; expertise in a field	
	hàng	d) bold, determined	
	heng	道行 dàoheng ① attainment of a Daoist/Buddhist ② skill	
(see 35.8)	I eliminated heng and apparently all others as well (many are in compounds already)		
(only occurrence)	xíngdào	to travel, to follow the right path	M:2754:159
	hángdào	no listing of this combination	(I lined this out, but left it in – 35.8 p.111)
榮	xíng/yíng	No single-syllable words currently in dictionary.	M:7586
	xíng	Xíngyáng (place in Henan) dashing of waves; streams of water; brooks	
	yíng	Yíngjīng (place in Sichuan) name of an ancient marsh in Henan	
		* I think all of these refer to the point category usually designated as ying/spring points, but could also be called 'brook' pts. ^{JC}	
		(13 occurrences, all in the last two sections chapters 62-78)	
呬	xū/gòu/hōu/xǔ/xù	No single-syllable words currently in dictionary	M:2828
		* presumably all have the same meaning, with possible exception of hou	
	xū		
	xǔ	breathe on; to yawn	M
	xù		
	gòu		
	hōu	a) to roar (M: says this definition is 3rd tone)	M
畜	xù/chù	玄 (xuán) dark over 田 (tián) field	M:1412
	chù	domestic animals, livestock, cattle	
	xù	a) raise (domestic animals); to rear, to feed, to cultivate	
		b) to accumulate, to store up	
		c) to restrain	
		(see Hex: 9 & 26) ^{JC}	

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蛭	xuān/yuān/juàn/xuǎn/xuàn/yuǎn (only 1 occurrence: 63.3) juān mosquito larvae; xuān yuān juàn xuǎn xuàn yuǎn	No single-syllable words currently in dictionary M has yet a different pronunciation. to move, flinch; to be nimble	M:1637
血	xuè/xiě xuè xiě	(there are 25 occurrences) blood blood	M:2901 (WG hsueh) (WG hsieh)
厭 tranquil	yàn/yān yàn yān	(cliff+sun+moon/flesh+dog) detest, loathe: be disgusted, bored; be satiated (occurs 3x) 懨懨//懨懨//厭厭 yānyān ① sickly; rundown ②peaceful; content; (yan-yan occurs 1x in 15.2)	M:7387
咽 咽喉	yàn/yè/yān yàn yè yān yānhóu	to swallow sob, whimper; catch in throat, choking sensation throat, pharynx pharynx and larynx; throat ②strategic/vital passage ③key link	M:7396
要	yào/yāo yào yāo	Originally meant 'waist' (now written 腰 yāo), borrowed for a homophonous word meaning 'want'. In CM it often retains the old meaning and even more specifically the low back. ^{JC} to want/wish to; ask for; shall, will; be about to; must, should, need demand; coerce	M:7300
邪	yé/xié xié yé yú xú shē?	heterodox, depraved, vicious, evil; to be deflected; pertaining to magic or demonism; harmful emanations (miasm) interrogative particle now 耶 is used surplus u.f. 7608 餘 excess, remainder etc. to delay auspicious appearance in the heavens	M:2625 M: (a) M: (d) M: (e) M: (f)

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碗	yè/wā	(mouth+ wǎn = just like; as if)	M:X
16.6	yè	No single-syllable words currently in dictionary.	T:X
	wā	no definitions listed	WL:X
		PU: seems to translate as 'dry vomiting' (L:19)	NW:X
飲	yǐn/yìn		M:7454
	yǐn	to drink, swallow	
		③ a decoction of Chinese medicine to be taken cold	
		④ retained fluid	
	yìn	a) give water to animals	
		I eliminated yìn (4 replacements)	
應	yìng/yīng	(shelter+person+bird+heart) (occurs 10x)	M:7477
ZW 162/52	yīng	promise/agree (to do sth.) ②answer; respond	
		aux. should; ought to	
	yìng	respond; consent; comply; adapt to ④cope/deal with ⑤apply; applied	
相應	xiāngyìng/xiāngyīng	= act in response; relevant; corresponding	
		I eliminated xiāngyīng (this compound occurs 5x in chapt. 13)	
於	yú/wū	All yú 于 converted to 於	M:7643
	yú	in, on, at, to, from, by; than; with reference to, compared with	p.1145
	wū	an exclamatory interjection Oh!, Alas!	
與	yǔ/yù/yú		M:7615
	yǔ	with, by, to; or, and	
		a) to give, to grant; to concede to; to allow	
		b) to wait for	
	yú	c) classical final particle used to express doubt or surprise	
		an interrogative implying there will be an affirmative answer	
	yū	d) the appearance of dignity or self satisfaction	
	yù	e) to share in, to be present at; to be concerned about	
		* differentiate from 興 xīng = to prosper, to begin; to increase, to rise, to raise; flourish	M:2753
		* differentiate from 輿 yú = the bottom/platform of a carriage; a carriage or chariot	M:7618
元	yuán/yuán		M:7707
	yuán	① first; primary ② basic; fundamental ③ chief; principal	

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yuán ④ old; eminent ⑤ vital state; vitality ⑥ origin
① Yuan dynasty; ② Surname; Chinese dollar
I eliminated the redundancy (1 replacement of 2 occurrences)

占	zhàn/zhān		M:125
	zhàn	to usurp; to seize u.f. 126 佔	
		occupy, take, possess; constitute, make up, account for	WL
	zhān	to divine; to observe signs; to foretell	
著	zhe/zháo/zhuó/zhù/zhāo	(grass+zhe)	M:1361
	zhe	indicates continuing progress or state; often combined with ne co-verb following some verbs	WL
	zháo	touch; feel; be affected by cold; catch fire, burn; fall asleep	
	zhuó	put on clothes; send; it is ordered that ... touch; apply	
	zhù	to set forth, to manifest, to make known; to write	M:1361
	zhù 註	write to explain; explanatory note; annotation(s); show, prove	M:1343
	zhāo	add, put in; all right, OK; trick moves in chess or martial arts	
折	zhé/zhē/shé		M:267
	zhé	to take off, to diminish, to reduce, to deduct	
		a) to snap, break off	
		b) to bend; to humble, to bow down	
		c) to decide a cause	
		d) to give an equivalent for; to set off against	
		e) to fold	
		f) to sell or barter	
		g) to calculate a proportion (convert into, percentage, discount WL)	
		h) a mound for sacrifice to Earth (tai zhe = the Great Mound)	
	zhē	turn over	WL
	shé	break	WL
正	zhèng/zhēng	(止 stop at the — line without going astray --Wieger)	M:351
	zhèng	right, straight, correct, upright, proper	
	zhēng	first month of the lunar year	
知	zhī/zhì	(arrow+mouth to 口 speak so as to 矢 hit the mark --Karlgrén)	M:932
	zhī	know; realize; sense, perceive; understand	
		① inform; notify ② 〈trad.〉 administer	
		③ be expert in ④ knowledge; information	
	zhì	wisdom; resourcefulness; wit	

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枝	zhī/qí	(tree+branch)	M:938
歧	zhī	a branch (m.word for slender things)	
	qí	fork in the road; different; divergent; discriminate	
中	zhōng/zhòng		M:1504
	zhōng	① center; middle; interior ② China = Zhōngguó ③ middle; mid ④ medium; intermediate ⑤ mean; halfway between two extremes ⑥ neutral ⑧ fit for; good for; all right; OK.	
	zhòng	① hit (a target); attain ② be hit by ③ fall into ④ pass an exam, ♦suf. accurately; on the dot	
中伏	zhōngfú/zhòngfú		
	zhōngfú	name for LU-1 Central Official/Archive ^{JC}	
	zhòngfú	I eliminated zhòngfú (2 replacements)	
重	zhòng/chóng		M:1509
	zhòng	weight, heavy; important, weighty ① considerable in amount/value; ② serious; solemn ③ discreet; ④ deep; ⑤ lay stress on; attach importance to	
	chóng	adv. again; once more; repeat; duplicate	
注	zhù/zhù	(second zhu is substitute for another character)	M:1340
	zhù	①pour; put (a liquid) into ②concentrate ③stakes (in gambling) m.word (for business deals)	
註	zhù	v. annotate; record; register; notes; annotation to comment on, explain, commentary; annotate, make a note of, set forth, narrate; to sign, endorse --Karlgrén	
爪	zhuǎ/zhǎo	R:87 claw (both are acceptable pronunciations)	M:240
	zhuǎ	claw, paw, talon finger/toe nails	
	zhǎo	claw, talon finger/toe nails	

轉

zhuǎn/zhuàn/zhuǎi (cart+ 專 zhuān=special(ized), focused)

M:1431

zhuǎn turn; to change direction

a) to transfer, to **transmit**; to pass on

zhé-zhuǎn = to turn back (see zhé)

zhuàn to turn around, rotate, revolve

b) a revolution

~~zhuǎi~~ lard one's speech with literary phrases to display erudition
(might be stroke in calligraphy)

I eliminated zhuǎi (3 replacements)

作

zuò/zuō/zuó

(only 1 occurrence) M:6780

zuò

① do; make

② rise; get up

③ write; compose

④ pretend; affect; feign

⑤ regard as; take sb. or sth. for

⑥ feel; have

⑦ act as; be; become

◆n. writings; literary/artistic work

~~zuō~~ workshop

~~zuó~~ 作料 zuóliào = condiments; seasoning

I eliminated zuō & zuó (1 occurrence in 27.6)

Biǎn Què aka Qín Yuè Rén

扁鵲
(秦越人)

